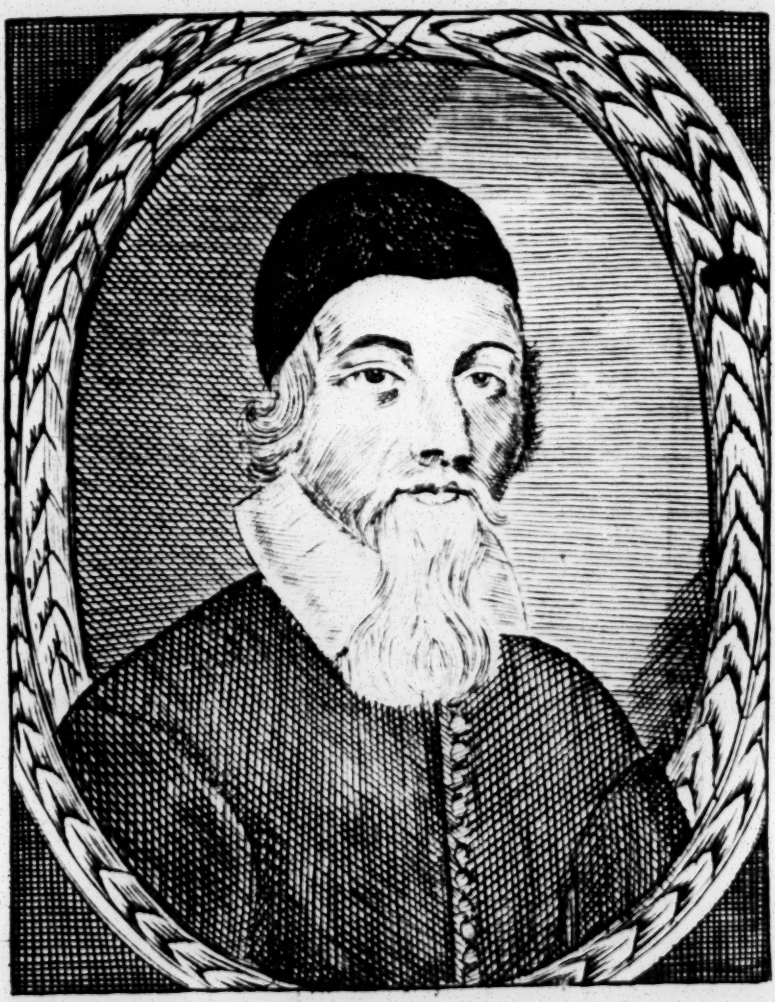


IOHAN-AMOS-COMENIVS,
MORAUVS A°. ÆTAT 50: 1642.

T. Cross Sculpsit

JOH. AMOS COMENII

Orbis Sensualium Pictus:

HOC EST,

Omnium principalium in Mundo Rerum, & in Vita Actionum,

PICTURA & NOMENCLATURA.

JOH. AMOS COMENIUS'S

VISIBLE WORLD:

OR, A

Nomenclature, and Pictures

OF ALL THE

Chief Things that are in the WORLD, and of MENS EMPLOYMENTS therein;

in above 150 COPPER CUTS.

WRITTEN

By the Author in Latin and High-Dutch, being one of his last *Essays*; and the most suitable to Childrens Capacities of any he hath hitherto made.

Translated into English

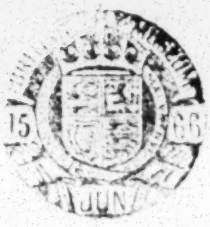
By CHARLES HOOLE, M. A.

For the Use of Young Latin Scholars.

The *Eleventh Edition* Corrected, and the English made to answer Word for Word to the Latin.

Nihil est in intellectu, quod non prius fuit in sensu. Arist.

London: Printed for AARON WARD, at the *King's Arms* in *Little-Britain*, 1729.



Gen. ii. 19, 20.

The Lord God brought unto *Adam* every Beaſt of the Field, and every Fowl of the Air, to ſee what he would call them. And *Adam* gave Names to all Cattle, and to the Fowl of the Air, and to every Beaſt of the Field.

Gen. ii. 19, 20.

Adduxit Dominus Deus ad Adam *cuncta Animantia Terræ, & universa volatilia Cæli, ut videret quomodo vocaret illa. Appellavitque* Adam *Nomina sua cuncta Animantia, & universa volatilia Cæli & omnes Bestias Agri.*

I. A. Comenii opera Didactica par. 1. p. 6, Amſt. 1657. fol.

Didacticæ noſtræ propria & puppis eſto: Inveſtigare, & invenire modum, quo Docentes minus doceant, Diſcentes vero plus diſcant: Scholæ minus habeant Strepitus, nauſeæ, vani laboris; plus autem otii, deliciarum, ſolidique profectus: Reſpublica Chriſtiana minus tenebrarum, confuſionis diſſidiorum; plus lucis, ordinis, pacis & tranquillitatis.

An Advertiſement concerning this Edition.

AS there are ſome conſiderable Alterations in the preſent Edition of this Book from the former, it may be expected an Account ſhould be given of the Reaſons for them. 'Tis certain from the Author's Words, that when it was firſt publiſhed, which was in Latin and Hungary, or in Latin and High-Dutch; every where one word anſwer'd to another over-againſt it: This might have been obſerv'd in our Engliſh Tranſlation, which wou'd have fully anſwer'd the deſign of COMENIUS, and have made the Book much more uſeful: But Mr. *Hoole*, (whether out of too much ſcrupulouſneſs to diſturb the Words in ſome places from the Order they were in, or not ſufficiently conſidering the Inconveniences of having the Latin and Engliſh ſo far aſunder) has made them ſo much diſagree, that a Boy has ſometimes to ſeek 7 or 8 lines off for the correſponding Word; which is no ſmall trouble to Young Learners who are at firſt equally unacquainted with all Words, in a Language they are Strangers to, except it be ſuch as have Figures of Reference, or are very like in ſound; and thus may perhaps, innocently enough join an Adverb in one Tongue, to a Noun in the other; whence may appear the Neceſſity of the Tranſlation's being exactly literal, and the two Languages fairly anſwering one another, Line for Line.

If it be objected, ſuch a thing cou'd not be done (conſidering the difference of the Idioms) without tranſplacing Words here and there, and putting them into an order which may not perhaps be exactly claſſical; it ought to be obſerved, this is deſign'd for Boys chiefly, or thoſe who are juſt entring upon the Latin Tongue, to whom every thing ought to be made as plain and familiar as poſſible, who are not, at their firſt beginning, to be taught the elegant placing of Latin, nor from ſuch ſhort Sentences as theſe, but from Diſcourſes where the Periods have a fuller Cloſe. Beſides, this way has been already taken (according to the Advice of very good Judges,) in ſome other School-Books of Mr. *Hoole*'s tranſlating, and found to ſucceed abundantly well.

Such Condeſcenſions as theſe, to the capacities of young Learners are certainly very reaſonable, and wou'd be moſt agreeable to the Intentions of the Ingenious and worthy Author, and his Deſign to ſuit whatever be taught, to their manner of apprehending it. Whoſe Excellency in the Art of Education made him ſo famous all over Europe, as to be ſolicited by ſeveral States and Princes to go and reform the Method of their Schools: and whoſe Works carried that Eſteem, that in his own Life-time ſome part of them were not only tranſlated into 12 of the uſual Languages of Europe, but alſo into the *Arabic*, *Turkiſh*, *Perſian*, and *Mogolic* (the common Tongue of all that part of the *Eaſt-Indies*) and ſince his death, into the *Hebrew*, and ſome others. Nor did they want their due Encouragement here in *England*, ſome Years ago; 'till by an indiſcreet uſe of them, and want of a thorow acquaintance with his Method, or unwillingneſs to part from their old road, they began to be almoſt quite left off: Yet it were heartily to be wiſh'd, ſome Perſons of Judgment and Intereſt, whoſe Example might have an influ-

ence upon others, and bring them into Reputation again, would revive the COMENIAN METHOD, which is no other, than to make our Scholars learn with Delight and chearfulness, and to convey a solid and useful Knowledge of Things, with that of Languages, in an easy, natural and familiar way. His *Didactic Works* (as they are now collected into one Volume for a speedy attaining the Knowledge of Things and Words, joined with the Discourses of Mr. *Lock** and 2 or 3 more of our own Nation, for forming the Mind and settling good Habits, may doubtless be look'd upon to contain the most reasonable, orderly, and compleat System or the Art of Education, that can be met with.

Yet, alas! how few are there, who follow the way they have pointed out? tho' every one who seriously considers it, must be convinc'd of the Advantage; and the generality of Schools go on in the same old dull road, wherein a great part of Children's time is lost in a tiresome heaping up a Pack of dry and unprofitable, or pernicious Notions (for surely little better can be said of a great part of that Heathenish stuff they are tormented with; like the feeding them with hard Nuts, which, when they have almost broke their teeth with cracking, they find either dear, or to contain but very rotten and unwholsome Kernels) whilst Things really perfective of the understanding, and useful in every state of Life, are left unregarded, to the Reproach of our Nation, where all other Arts are improved and flourish well, only this of Educaion of Youth is at a stand; as if that, the good or ill management of which is of the utmost consequence to all, were a thing not worth any Endeavours to improve it, or was already so perfect and well executed that it needed none, when many of the greatest Wisdom and Judgment in several Nations, have with a just Indignation endeavour'd to expose it, and to establish a more easy and useful way in its room.

'Tis not easy to say little on so important a Subject, but thus much may suffice for the present purpose. The Book has merit enough to recommend it self to those who know how to make a right use of it. It was reckon'd one of the Author's best performances; and besides the many Impressions and Translations it has had in parts beyond Sea, has been several times reprinted here. It was endeavour'd no needless Alterations shou'd be admitted in this Edition, and as little of any as cou'd consist with the design of making it plain and useful; to shun the offence it might give to some, and only the Roman and Italic Character alternately made use of, where transplacing of Words cou'd be avoided.

---

* Mr. Lock's Essay upon Education.
Dr. Talbot's Christian Schoolmaster.
Dr. Ob. Walker of Education.
Mr. Monro's Essay on Education.
— His just Measures of the pious Institution of Youth, &c.

London,
July 13. 1727.

J. H.

The

The Author's PREFACE *to the* Reader.

INſtruction is the means to expel Rudeneſs, with which young wits ought to be well furniſhed in Schools: But ſo, as that the teaching be, 1. *True*, 2. *Full*, 3. *Clear*, and 4 *Solid*.

1. It will be *true*, if nothing be taught but ſuch as is beneficial to ones life; leſt there be a cauſe of complaining afterwards. We know not neceſſary things, becauſe we have not learned things neceſſary.

2. It will be *full*, if the mind be poliſhed for wiſdom, the tongue for eloquence, and the hands for a neat way of living. This will be that *grace* of one's life, *to be wiſe, to act, to ſpeak*.

3. 4. It will be *clear*, and by that, firm and *ſolid*, if whatever is taught and learned, be not obſcure, or confuſed, but apparent, diſtinct, and articulate, as the fingers on the hands.

The ground of this buſineſs, is, that *ſenſual objects may be rightly preſented to the ſenſes*, for fear they may not be received. I ſay, and ſay it again aloud, that this laſt is the foundation of all the reſt: becauſe *we can neither act nor ſpeak wiſely, unleſs we firſt rightly underſtand all the things which are to be done, and whereof we are to ſpeak. Now there is nothing in the underſtanding, which was not before in the ſenſe. And therefore to exerciſe the ſenſes well about the right perceiving the differences of things, will be to lay the grounds for all wiſdom, and all wiſe diſcourſe, and all diſcreet actions in ones courſe of life.* Which, becauſe it is commonly neglected in ſchools, and the things which are to be learned are offered to ſcholars, without being underſtood or being rightly preſented to the ſenſes, it cometh to paſs, that the work of teaching and learning goeth heavily onward, and affordeth little benefit.

See here then a new help for ſchools, *A Picture and Nomenclature of all the chief things in the world,*

and of men's actions in their way of living: Which, that you, good Maſters, may not be loath to run over with your ſcholars, I will tell you, in ſhort, what good you may expect from it.

It is *a little Book*, as you ſee, of no great bulk, yet a brief of the whole world, and a whole language: *full of Pictures, Nomenclatures, and Deſcriptions of things.*

I. *The Pictures* are the repreſentations of all viſible things, (to which alſo things inviſible are reduced after their faſhion) of the whole world. And that in that very order of things, in which they are deſcribed in the *Janua Latinæ Linguæ*; and with that fulneſs, that nothing very neceſſary or of great concernment is omitted.

II. *The Nomenclatures* are the Inſcriptions, or Titles ſet every one over their own Pictures, expreſſing the whole thing by its own general term.

III. *The Deſcriptions* are the explications of the parts of the Picture, ſo expreſſed by their own proper terms, as that ſame figure which is added to every piece of the picture, and the term of it, always ſheweth what things belongeth one to another.

Which ſuch Book, and in ſuch a dreſs may (I hope) ſerve,

I. *To entice witty children to it*, that they may not conceit a torment to be in the ſchool, but dainty fare. For it is apparent, that children (even from their infancy almoſt) are delighted with Pictures, and willingly pleaſe their eyes with theſe ſights: And it will be very well worth the pains to have once brought it to paſs, that ſcare-crows may be taken away out of Wiſdom's Gardens.

II. This ſame little Book will ſerve *to ſtir up the Attention, which is to be faſtned upon things, and ever to be ſharpned more and more:* which is alſo a great matter. For the Senſes (being the main guides of childhood, becauſe therein the mind doth not as yet

raiſe

raiſe up itſelf to an abſtracted contemplation of things) evermore ſeek their own objects, and if they be away, they grow dull, and wry themſelves hither and thither out of a wearineſs of themſelves: but when their objects are preſent, they grow merry, wax lively, and willingly ſuffer themſelves to be faſtned upon them, till the thing be ſufficiently diſcerned. This Book then will do a good piece of ſervice in taking (eſpecially flickering) wits, and preparing them for deeper ſtudies.

III. Whence a third good will follow; that *children being won hereunto, and drawn over with this way of heeding, may be furniſhed with the knowledge of the prime things that are in the world, by ſport and merry paſtime.* In a word, this Book will ſerve for the more pleaſing uſing of *the Veſtibulum and Janua Linguarum*, for which end it was even at the firſt chiefly intended. Yet if it like any, that it be bound up in their native tongues alſo, it promiſeth three other good things of it ſelf.

I. Firſt *it will afford a device for learning to read more eaſily than hitherto*, eſpecially having a *ſymbolical alphabet* ſet before it, to wit, the characters of the ſeveral letters, with the image of that creature, whoſe voice that letter goeth about to imitate, pictur'd by it. For the young *Abc* ſcholar will eaſily remember the force of every character by the very looking upon the creature, till the imagination being ſtrengthned by uſe, can readily afford all things; and then having looked over *a table of the chief ſyllables* alſo (which yet was not thought neceſſary to be added to this book) he may proceed to the viewing of the Pictures, and the inſcriptions ſet over 'em. Where again the very looking upon the thing pictured ſuggeſting the name of the thing, will tell him how the title of the picture is to be read. And thus the whole book being gone over by the bare titles of the pictures, reading cannot but be learned:

and

and indeed too, which thing is to be noted, *without using any ordinary tedious ſpelling, that moſt troubleſome torture of wits*, which may wholly be avoided by this method. For the often reading over the Book, by thoſe larger deſcriptions of things, and which are ſet after the Pictures, will be able perfectly to beget a habit of reading.

II. The ſame book *being uſed in Engliſh, in Engliſh Schools, will ſerve for the perfect learning of the whole Engliſh tongue, and that from the bottom*; becauſe by the aforeſaid Deſcriptions of things, the words and phraſes of the whole language are found ſet orderly in their own places. And a ſhort Engliſh Grammar might be added at the end, clearly reſolving the ſpeech already underſtood into its parts; ſhewing the declining of the ſeveral words, and reducing thoſe that are joined together under certain rules.

III. Thence a new benefit cometh, that *that very Engliſh Tranſlation may ſerve for the more ready and pleaſant learning of the Latin tongue*: as one may ſee in this Edition, the whole book being ſo tranſlated, that every where one word anſwereth to the word over againſt it, and the book is in all things the ſame, only in two idioms, as a man clad in a double garment. And there might be alſo ſome obſervations and advertiſements added in the end, touching thoſe things only, wherein the uſe of the Latin tongue differeth from the Engliſh. For, where there is no difference, there needeth no advertiſement to be given. But, becauſe the firſt *tasks of learners ought to be little and ſingle*, we have filled this firſt book of training one up to ſee a thing of himſelf, with nothing but rudiments, that is, with the chief of things and words, or with the grounds of the whole world, and the whole language, and of all our underſtanding about things. If a more perfect deſcription of things, and a fuller knowledge of a language, and a clearer light of the underſtanding be ſought after (as they ought

ought to be) they are to be found ſomewhere elſe whither there will now be an eaſy paſſage by this our *little Encyclopædia* of things ſubject to the ſenſes. Something remaineth to be ſaid touching the more chearful uſe of this book.

I. Let it be given to children into their hands to delight themſelves withal as they pleaſe, with the ſight of the pictures, and making them as familiar to themſelves as may be, and that even at home before they be put to ſchool.

II. Then let them be examined ever and anon (eſpecially now in the ſchool) what this thing or that thing is, and is called, ſo that they may ſee nothing which they know not how to name, and that they can name nothing which they cannot ſhew.

III. And let the things named them be ſhewed, not only in the Picture, but alſo in themſelves; for example, the parts of the body, clothes, books, the houſe, utenſils, *&c.*

IV. Let them be ſuffered alſo to imitate the Pictures by hand, if they will, nay rather, let them be encouraged, that they may be willing: firſt, thus to quicken the attention alſo towards the things; and to obſerve the proportion of the parts one towards another; and laſtly, to practiſe the nimbleneſs of the hand, which is good for many things.

V. If any thing here mentioned, cannot be preſented to the eye, it will be to no purpoſe at all to offer them by themſelves to the ſcholars; as colours, reliſhes, *&c.* which cannot here be pictured out with ink. For which reaſon it were to be wiſhed, that things rare and not eaſy to be met withal at home, might be kept ready in every great ſchool, that they may be ſhewed alſo, as often as any words are to be made of them, to the ſcholars.

Thus at laſt this ſchool would indeed become a ſchool of things obvious to the ſenſes, and an entrance to the ſchool intellectual. But enough: Let us come to the thing it ſelf.

The

The Tranſlator, to all judicious and induſtrious School-Maſters.

Gentlemen,

THere are few of you (I think) but have ſeen, and with great willingneſs made uſe of, (or at leaſt peruſed) many of the Books of this well-deſerving Author Mr. John Comenius, which, for their profitable helps to the ſpeedy attainment of a language, have been tranſlated in ſeveral Countries, out of Latin into their own native tongues.

Now the general verdict (after trial made) that hath paſſed, touching thoſe formerly extant, is this, that they are indeed of ſingular uſe, and very advantageous to thoſe of more diſcretion, (eſpecially to ſuch, as have already got a ſmattering of Latin) to help their memories to retain what they have ſcatteringly gotten here and there, and to furniſh them with many words, which (perhaps) they had not formerly read, or to well obſerved; but to young children (whom we have chiefly to inſtruct) as thoſe that are ignorant altogether of matters and words, they prove rather a meer toil and burthen, than a delight and furtherance.

For to pack up many words in memory, of things not conceived in the mind, is to fill the head with empty imaginations, and to make the learner more to admire the multitude and variety (and thereby to become diſcouraged.) than to care to treaſure them up, in hopes to gain more knowledge of what they mean.

He hath therefore in ſome of his latter works ſeemed to move retrograde, and ſtriven to come nearer the reach of tender wits: and in this preſent book, he hath (according to my judgment) deſcended to the very bottom of what is to be taught, and proceeded (as nature it ſelf doth) in an orderly way; firſt to exerciſe the ſenſes well, by repreſenting their objects to them, and then to faſten upon the intellect by impreſſing the firſt notions of things upon it, and linking them on to another by a rational diſcourſe. Whereas indeed, we, generally miſſing this way, do teach children as we do parrets, to ſpeak they know not what, nay which is worſe, we, taking the way of teaching little ones by Grammar only at the firſt, do puzzle their imaginations with abſtractive terms and ſecondary intentions, which till they be ſomewhat acquainted with things, and the words belonging to them

them, in the language which they learn, they cannot apprehend what they mean. *And this I guess to be the reason, why many greater persons do resolve sometimes not to put a child to school till he be at least eleven or twelve years of age, presuming that he having then taken notice of most things, will sooner get the knowledge of the words which are applyed to them in any language. But the gross misdemeanour of such children, for the most part, have taught many parents to be hasty enough to send their own to school; if not that they may learn, yet (at least) that they might be kept out of harm's way; and yet if they do not profit for the time they have been at school, (no respect at all being had of their years) the Master shall be sure enough to bear the blame.*

So that a School-master had need to bend his wits to come within the compass of a child's capacity of six or seven years of age (seeing we have now such commonly brought to our Grammar-schools to learn the Latin-Tongue) and to make that they may learn with as much delight and willingness, as himself would teach with dexterity and ease. And at present I know no better help to forward his young scholars than this little Book, which was for this purpose contrived by the Author in the German and Latin Tongues.

What profitable use may be had thereof, respecting chiefly that his own country and language, he himself hath told you in his preface; but what use we may here make of it in our Grammar-schools, as it is now translated into English, I shall partly declare; leaving all other men (according to my wont) to their own discretion and liberty, to use it or refuse it, as they please. So soon then as a child can read English perfectly, and is brought us to school to learn Latin, I would have him together with his Accidence, to be provided of this Book, in which he may at least once a day (besides his Accidence) be thus exercised.

I. Let *him* look over the pictures with their general titles or inscriptions, *till he be able to turn readily to any one of them, and to tell its name either in English or Latin. By this means he shall have the method of the Book in his head; and be easily furnished with the knowledge of most things; and instructed how to call them, when at any time he meeteth with them elsewhere, in their real forms.*

II. Let *him* read the description at large: *First in English, and afterwards in Latin, till he can readily read, and distinct-*

ly

ly pronounce the words in both Languages, ever minding how they are ſpelled. And withal, let him take notice of the figures inſerted, and to what part of the picture they direct by their like, till he be well able to find out every particular thing of himſelf, and to name it on a ſudden, either in Engliſh or Latin. Thus he ſhall not only gain the moſt primitive words, but be underſtanding, grounded in Orthography, *which is a thing* too generally neglected *by us; partly becauſe our Engliſh Schools think that children ſhould learn it at the Latin, and our Latin ſchools ſuppoſe they have already learn'd it at the Engliſh; partly, becauſe our common Grammar is too much defective in this part, and ſcholars ſo little exerciſed therein, that they paſs from ſchools to the Univerſities, and return from thence (ſome of them) more unable to write true Engliſh, than either Latin or Greek. Not to ſpeak of our ordinary Tradeſmen, many of whom write ſuch falſe Engliſh, that none but themſelves can interpret what they ſcribble in their bills and ſhop-books.*

III. *Then let him* get the Titles and Deſcriptions by heart, *which he will more eaſily do, by reaſon of theſe impreſſions which the viewing of the pictures hath already made in his memory. And now let him alſo* learn, 1. To conſtrue, *or give the words one by one, as they anſwer one another in Latin and Engliſh.* 2. To Parſe, *according to the rules, (which I preſume by this time he hath learn'd in the firſt part of his Accidence; where I would have him* tell what part of Speech any word is, and then what accidents belong to it; *but eſpecially to* decline the nouns and conjugate the verbs *according to the Examples in his Rudiments; and this doing will enable him to know the end and uſe of his Accidence.* As *for* the Rules of Genders of Nouns, and the Præterperfect-tenſes and Supines of Verbs, and thoſe of Concordance and Conſtruction in the *latter part of the Accidence,* I would not have a child much troubled with them, till *by the help of this Book* he can perfectly practiſe *ſo much of* Etymology, *as concerns the firſt part of his Accidence only. For that, and this book together, being thoroughly learn'd by at leaſt thrice going them over, will much prepare children to go chearfully forward in their* Grammar *and* School-Authors, *eſpecially, if whilſt they are employed herein, they be taught alſo to write a fair and legible hand.*

There is one thing to be given notice of, which I wiſh could have been remedied in this Tranſlation; that the Book being writ in high-

Dutch

Dutch doth expreſs many things in reference to that Country and Speech, which cannot without alteration of ſome Pictures as well as words be expreſſed in ours: for the Symbolical Alphabet *is fitted for German Children rather than for ours. And whereas the words of that Language go orderly one for one with the Latin, our Engliſh propriety of Speech will not admit the like. Therefore it will behove thoſe Maſters that intend to make uſe of this Book, to conſtrue it* verbatim *to their young Scholars, who will quickly learn to do it of themſelves, after they be once acquainted with the firſt words of Nouns, and Verbs, and their manner of variation.*

Such a work as this, *I obſerve to have been formerly much* deſired *by ſome experienced Teachers. and I my ſelf had ſome years ſince (whilſt my own Child lived) begun the like, having found it moſt agreeable to the beſt witted* Children, *who are* moſt taken up with Pictures from their Infancy, becauſe by them the knowledge of things which they ſeem to repreſent (*and whereof Children are as yet ignorant*) are moſt eaſily conveyed to their Underſtanding. *But for as much as the work is now done (though in ſome things not ſo compleatly as it were to be wiſhed) I rejoyce in the uſe of it, and deſiſt in my own undertakings for the preſent. And becauſe* any good thing is the better, being the more communicated; *I have herein imitated a Child who is forward to impart to others what himſelf has well liked. You then that have the care of little Children, do not much trouble their thoughts and clog their memories with bare Grammar Rudiments, which to them are harſh in getting, and fluid in retaining; becauſe indeed to them they ſignifie nothing, but a mere ſwimming notion of a general term, which they know not what it meaneth, till they comprehend particulars, but by this or the like ſubſidiary, inform them, firſt with ſome knowledge of things and words wherewith to expreſs them, and then their Rules of ſpeaking will be better underſtood and more firmly kept in mind. Elſe how ſhould a Child conceive what a Rule meaneth, when he neither knoweth what the Latin word importeth, nor what manner of thing it is which is ſignified to him in his own native Language, which is given him thereby to underſtand the Rule? For Rules conſiſting of generalities, are deliver'd (as I may ſay) at a third hand, preſuming firſt the things, and then the words to be already apprehended touching which they are made. I might indeed enlarge upon this*

this Subject, it being the very Basis of our Profession, search into the way of Childrens taking hold by little a little of what we teach them, *that so we may apply selves to their reach: But I leave the observation thereof to own daily exercise, and experience got thereby.*

And I pray God, the fountain and giver of all wisdom, hath bestowed upon us this gift of Teaching, so to inspire and rect us by his Grace, that we may train up Children in his F and in the knowledge of his Son Jesus Christ our Lord; and no doubt our teaching and their learning of other things subo nate to these, will by the assistance of his blessed Spirit make t able and willing to do him faithful Service both in Church a Common wealth, as long as they live here, that so they may eternally blessed with him hereafter. This, I beseech you, for me and mine, as I shall daily do for you and yours, at throne of God's heavenly grace; and remain while I live

Ready to serve you, as I truly love and honour you, labour willingly in the same Profession with you,

From my School, in *Lothbury, London, Jan.* 25. 1658.

CHARLES HOOL

N. B. Those Heads or Descriptions which concern things bey the present apprehension of Childrens wits, as, those of Geo phy, Astronomy, or the like, I would have omitted, till rest be learned, and a Child be *better able to understand th*

The Judgment of Mr. Hezekiah Woodward, *sometimes an e* nent Schoolmaster in LONDON, *touching a work of this N ture; in his* Gate to Scienees, *chap.* 2.

CErtainly *the use of Images or Representations is great* we could make our words as legible to Children as Pictures their information therefrom would be quickned and surer. Bu we cannot do, though we must do what we can. *And if we Books, wherein are the Pictures of all Creatures,* Herbs, *B Fish,* Fowls, *they would stand us in great stead.* For *Pict are the most intelligible Books that Children can look upon. T come closest to Nature, nay, Scaliger, Art exceeds her*

15 66 JUN

Orbis Senſualium Pictus,

A World of Things Obvious to the Senſes drawn in Pictures.

Invitation. I. *Invitatio.*

The Maſter and the Boy.

M. COme, *Boy, learn to be wiſe.*

P. *What doth this mean,* to wiſe?

M. *To underſtand rightly,*

Magiſter & Puer.

M. VEni, Puer, diſce ſapere.

P. Quid hoc eſt, *Sapere?*

M. Intelligere rectè,

to dorightly, and to speak out rightly, all that [illegible]

P. [illegible]

M. [illegible]

P. How?

M. *I will guide thee thorow all.*

I will [illegible] all.

I will [illegible] thee all.

P. *See here I am; lead me in the name of God.*

M. *Before all things, thou oughtest to learn the plain* sounds, *of which mans speech consisteth; which living* Creatures *know how to make, and thy* Tongue *knoweth how to* imitate, *and thy* hand *can* picture out.

Afterwards we will go into the World, and we will view all things.

Here thou hast a lively and Vocal Alphabet.

agere rectè, et eloqui rectè omnia necessaria.

P. Quis docebit me hoc?

M. Ego, cum DEO.

P. Quomodo?

M. Ducam te per omnia.

Ostendam tibi omnia.

Nominabo tibi omnia.

P. En, adsum; duc me, in nomine DEI.

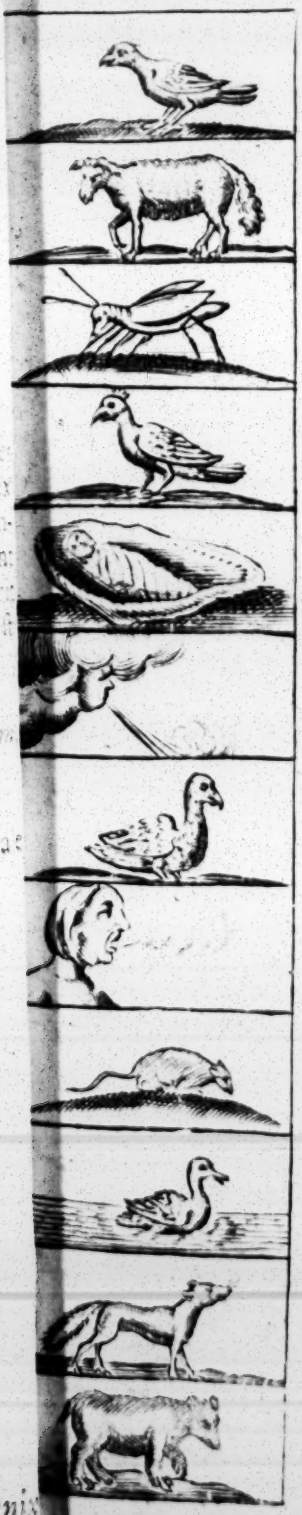
M. Ante omnia, debes discere simplices *Sonos*, ex quibus *Sermo* humanus constat; quos *Animalia* sciunt *formare*, & tua *Lingua* scit *imitari*, & tua *Manus* potest *pingere*.

Postea ibimus in *Mundum* & spectabimus omnia.

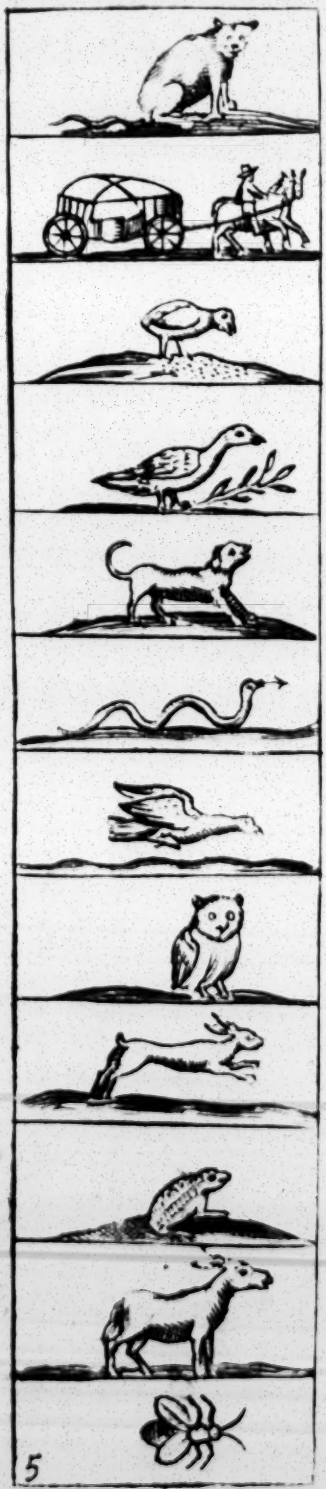
Hic habes vivum et vocale Alphabetum.

15 JUN 66

Cornis



Cornix cornicatur, à à *The Crow crieth.*	A a
Agnus balat, *b è è i* *The Lamb blaiteth.*	B b
Cicàda stridet, *ci ci* *The Grashopper chirpeth.*	C c
Upupa dicit, *du du* *The Whoppoo saith.*	D d
Infans ejulat, *è è è* *The Infant crieth.*	E e
Ventus flat, *fi fi* *The Wind bloweth.*	F f
Anser gingrit, *ga ga* *The Goose gagleth.*	G g
Os halat, *hà'h hà'h* *The mouth breatheth out*	H h
Mus mintrit, *i i i* *The Mouse chirpeth.*	I i
Anas tetrinnit, *kha, kha* *The Duck quaketh.*	K k
Lupus ululat, *lu ulu* *The Wolf howleth.*	L
Ursus murmurat, grummum *The Bear grumbleth.*	Mm



Felis clamat, *nau nau*
The Cat crieth.

Auriga clamat, *ò ò ò*
The Carter crieth.

Pullus pipit, *pi pi*
The Chicken peepeth.

Cuculus cuculat, *kuk ku*
The Cuckow ſingeth.

Canis ringitur, *err*
The Dog grinneth.

Serpens ſibilat, *ſi*
The Serpent hiſſeth.

Graculus clamat, *tac tac*
The Jay crieth.

Bubo ululat, *ù ù*
The owl hooteth.

Lepus vagit, *va*
The Hare ſqueaketh.

Rana coaxat, *coax*
The Frog croaketh.

Aſinus rudit, *y y y*
The Aſſe brayeth.

Tabanus dicit, *ds ds*
The Breeze or Horſe-flie ſaith.

N n

O o

P p

Q q

R r

S ſ

T t

U u

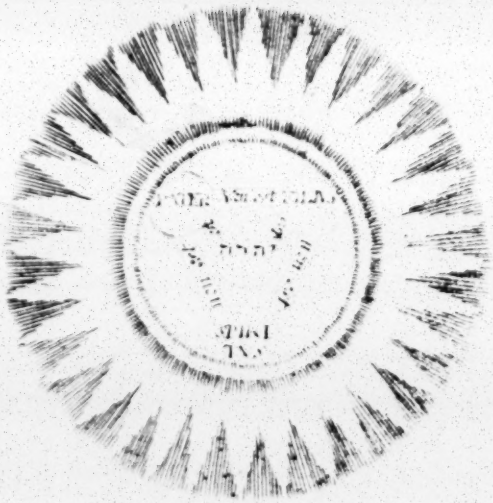
W w

X x

Y y

Z z

God.



2

GOD *is of himself from everlasting to everlasting.*

A most perfect and a most blessed Being.

In his Essence *Spiritual, and One.*

In his Personality, *Three.*

In his Will, *Holy, Just, Merciful and True.*

In his Power, *very great.*

In his Goodness, *very good.*

In his Wisdom, *unmeasurable.*

A Light *inaccessible; and yet all in all.*

Every where, and no where.

Deus est ex seipso, ab æterno in æternum.

Perfectissimum & beatissimum *Ens.*

Essentiâ Spiritualis, & unus.

Hypostasi Trinus.

Voluntate, Sanctus, Justus, Clemens, Verax.

Potentiâ maximus.

Bonitate Optimus.

Sapientiâ, immensus.

Lux inaccessa;

& tamen omnia in omnibus, Ubique & nullibi.

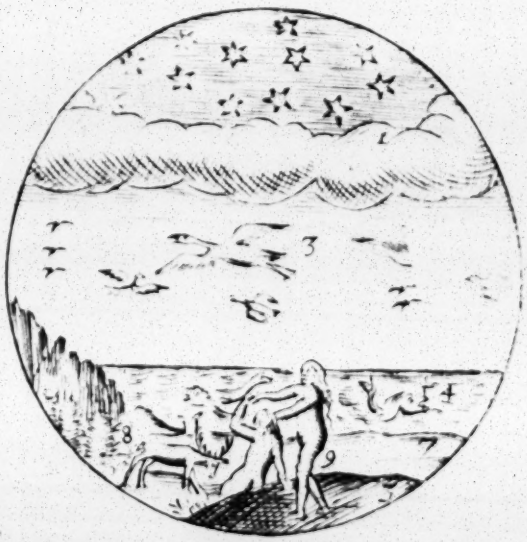
The thiefest Good, and the only and inexhausted Fountain of all good things.

As the Creator, so the Governour and Preserver of all things, which we call the World.

Summum *Bonum*, et solus et inexhaustus Fons omnium Bonorum.

Ut *Creator*, ita *Gubernator* et *Conservator* omnium rerum, quas vocamus *Mundum*.

The World. III. *Mundus.*



3

The Heaven, 1.
hath Fire *and* Stars.
The Clouds, 2.
hang in the Air.
Birds, 3.
fly under the Clouds.
Fishes, 4.
swim in the Water.
The Earth *hath* Hills, 5.
Woods, 6. Fields, 7.
Beasts, 8. *and* Men, 9.

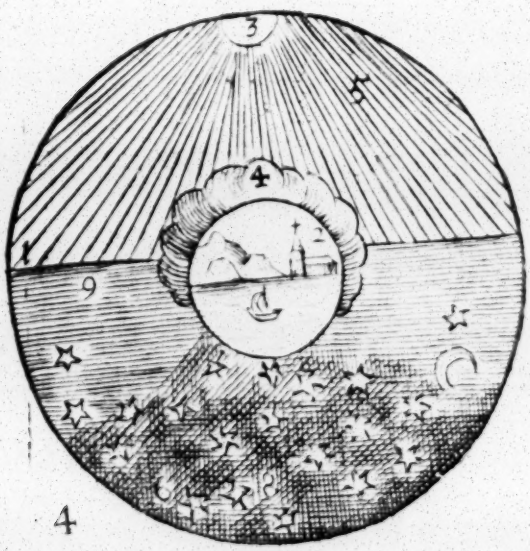
Cœlum, 1.
habet *Ignem* & *Stellas*.
Nubes, 2.
pendent in *Aere*.
Aves, 3.
volant sub nubibus.
Pisces, 4.
natant in *Aqua*.
Terra habet *Montes*, 5.
Sylvas 6. *Campos*, 7.
Animalia, 8. *Homines*, 9.

Thus

Thus the greatest Bodies *the World, the four* Elements *are full of their own* [illegible] *tants.*

[illegible] *Corpora* [illegible]

The Heaven. IV. *Cœlum.*



The Heaven, 1.
is wheeled about, and encompasseth the Earth, 2.
standing in the middle.

The Sun, 3.
wheresoever it is, shineth perpetually, howsoever dark Clouds, 4.
may take it from us; and causeth by his Rays 5.
Light, *and the Light,* Day.

On the other side, over against it, is Darkness, 6.
and thence Night.

Cœlum, 1.
rotatur, &
amplectitur *Terram,* 2.
stantem in medio.

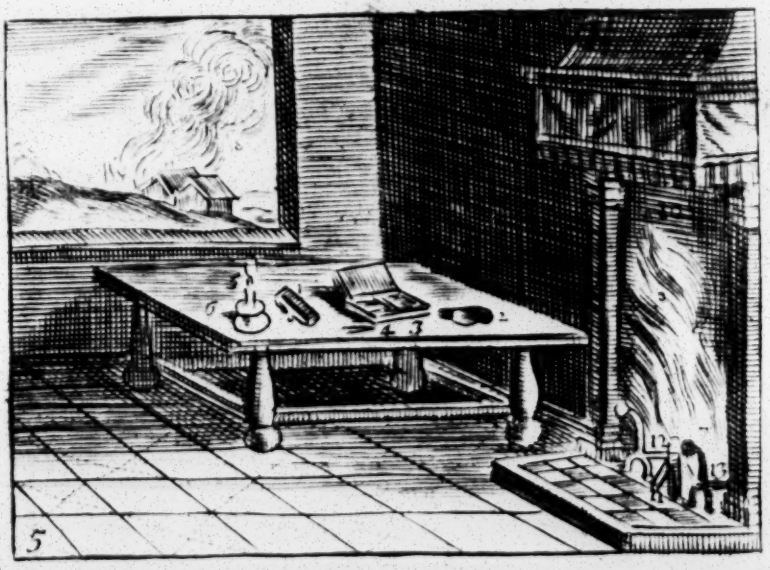
Sol, 3.
ubi ubi est, fulget perpetuo, ut ut *densa Nubila,* 4.
eripiant eum a nobis;
facetque suis *Radiis,* 5.
Diem, Lux *Diem.*

Ex opposito, sunt *Tenebræ,* 6. inde *Nox.*

In the Night
ſhineth the Moon, 7.
and the Stars, 8.
gliſter, and twinkle.
In the Evening, 9.
is Twilight:
In the Morning, 10.
the breaking, *and*
dawning of the Day.

Nocte
ſplendet *Luna,* 7.
& *Stellæ,* 8.
micant, ſcintillant.
Veſperi, 9.
eſt *Crepuſculum:*
Manè *Aurora,* 10.
& *Diluculum.*

Fire, V. *Ign*



The Fire *gloweth,*
burneth and conſumeth to aſhes.
A ſpark *of it ſtruck out of*
a Flint, *or* Fireſtone) 2.
by means of a Steel, 1.
and taken by Tynder *in*
a Tinder-box, 3.
lighteth a Match, 4.
and after that a Candle, 5.

Ignis ardet,
urit, cremat.
Scintilla ejus eliſa
e *Silice,* (Pyrite) 2.
Ope *Chalybis,* 1.
et excepta a *Fomite*
in *Suſcitabulo,* 3.
accendit *Sulphuratum,* 4.
et inde *Candelam,* 5.

ve

or ſtick, 6.
and cauſeth a flame, 7.
or blaze, 8.
which catcheth hold of the Houſes.
Smoak, 9.
aſcendeth therefrom,
which, ſticking to the Chimney, 10.
turneth into Soot.
Of *a* Fire-brand,
(*or burning ſtick*)
is made a Brand, 11.
(*or quenched ſtick.*)
Of *a* hot Coal
(*red hot piece of a Fire-brand*)
is made a Coal, 12.
(*or a* dead Cinder.)
That which remaineth,
is at laſt Aſhes, 13.
and Embers (*or hot* Aſhes.)

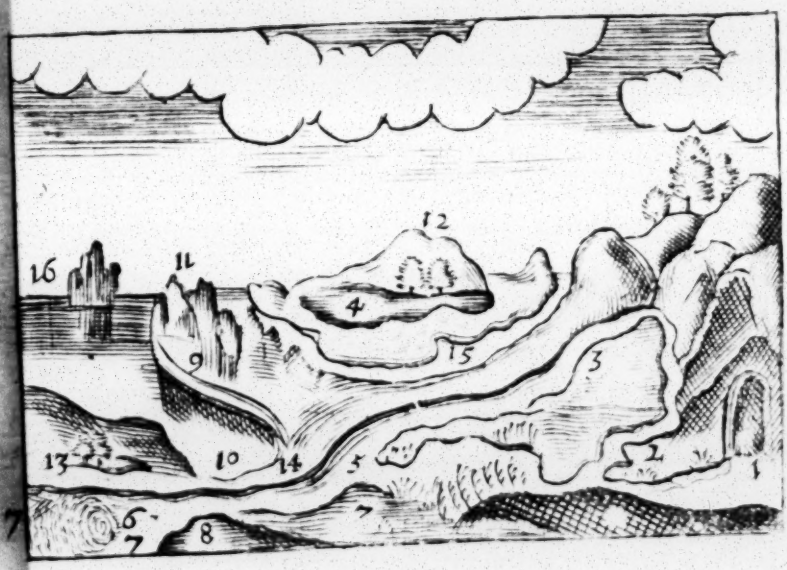
vel *Lignum*, 6.
et excitat *Flammam*, 7.
vel *Incendium*, 8.
quod corripit
Æ dificia.
Fumus, 9.
aſcendit inde,
qui, adhærans
Camino, 10.
abit in *Fuliginem.*
Ex *Torre*,
ligno ardente,)
fit *Titio*, 11.
(lignum extinctum.)
Ex *Pruna*,
(candente particulâ Torris)
fit *Carbo*, 12.
(*Particula mortua.*)
Quod remanet,
tandem eſt *Cinis* 13.
& *Favilla* (ardens *Cinis.*)

The Air. VI.

A cool Air, 1.
breatheth gently.
The Wind, 2.
bloweth strongly.
A Storm, 3.
throweth down Trees.
A Whirl-wind, 4.
turneth it self in a round compass.
A [illegible] Ground, 5.
causeth an Earthquake.
An Earthquake causeth gapings *of the Earth*, (*and* falls *of Houses*,) 6.

Aura, 1.
spirat leniter.
Ventus, 2,
flat valide.
Procella, 3.
sternit Arbores.
Turbos 4.
agit se in gyrum.

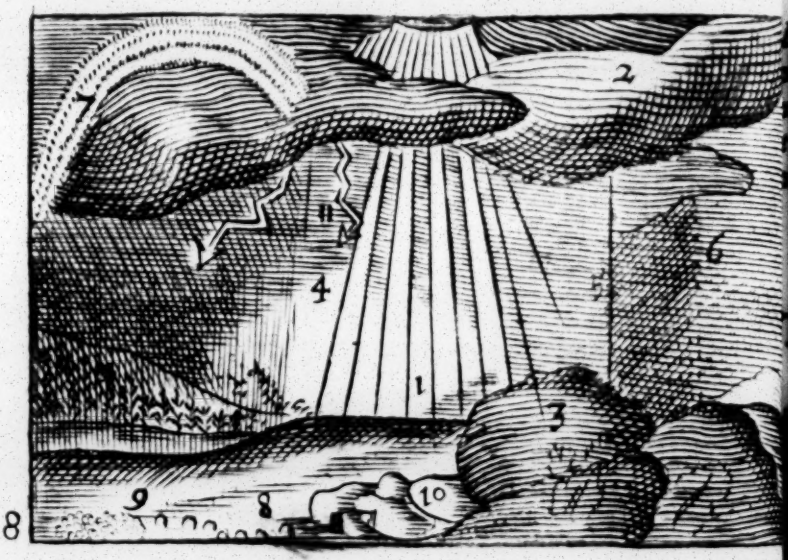
Ventus subterraneus, 5.
Terræ motum.
Terræ-motus facit
Labes (& ruinas.) 6



The Water *ſpringeth out of a* Fountain, 1.
floweth downwards in a Brook, 2.
runneth in a Beck, 3.
ſtandeth in a Pond, 4.
glideth in a Stream, 5.
is whirled about in a Whirl-pit, 6.
and cauſeth Fens, 7.
The River hath Banks, 8.
The Sea *maketh* Shores, 9.
Bays, 10. Capes, 11.
Iſlands, 12. Almoſt Iſlands 13.
Necks of Land, 14.
Straights, 15.
and hath in it Rocks, 16.

Aqua fcatet
è *Fonte*, 1.
defluit
in *Torrente*, 2.
manat in *Rivo*, 3.
ſtat in *Stagno*, 4.
fluit in *Flumine*, 5.
gyratur
in *Vortice*, 6.
& facit *Paludes*, 7.
Flumen habet *Ripas*, 8.
Mare facit *Littora*, 9.
Sinus, 10. *Promontoria*, 11.
Inſulas, 12. *Peninſulas*, 13.
Iſthmos, 14.
Freta, 15.
& habet *Scopulos*, 16.

The Clouds. VIII. *Nubes*



A Vapour, 1. *aſcendeth from the* Water.

From it a Cloud, 2. *is made, and a* white Miſt, 3. *near the Earth.*

Rain, 4. *and a* ſmall Shower *diſtilleth out of a Cloud, drop by drop.*

Which being frozen, is Hail, 5. *half frozen is* Snow, 6. *being warm is* Mel-dew.

In a rainy Cloud, ſet over againſt the Sun, the Rainbow, 7. *appeareth.*

A drop falling into the water, maketh a Bubble, 8. *many* Bubbles *make froth.* 9.

Frozen Water is called Ice, 10. *Dew* congealed,

Vapor, 1. aſcendit e *Aquâ.*

Inde *Nubes*, 2. fit, et *Nebula*, 3. prope terram.

Pluvia, 4. et *Imber*, ſtillat e *Nube*, guttatim.

Quæ gelata, *Grando*, 5. ſemigelata, *Nix*, 6. calefacta, *Rubigo* eſt.

In nube pluvioſâ, oppoſitâ Soli *Iris*, 7. appa

Gutta incidens in aqu facit *Bullam*, 8. multæ *Bull* faciunt ſpumam, 9.

Aqua congelata *Glacies*, 1 .

Ros congelatus,

is called a white Frost.
Thunder *is made of a*
brimstone-like vapour,
which breaking out of a Cloud,
with Lightning, 11.
thundereth and striketh
with lightning.

dicitur *Pruina.*
Tonitru fit ex
Vapore sulphureo,
quod erumpens è Nube
cum *Fulgure*, 11.
tonat & fulminat.

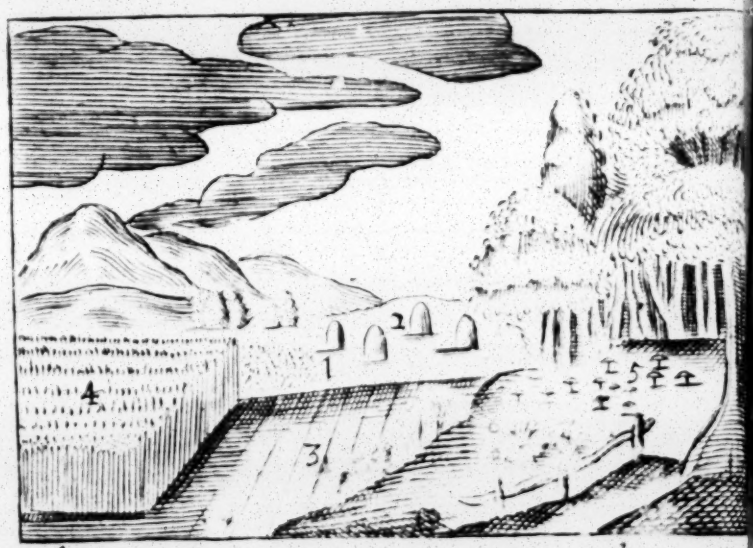
The Earth. IX. *Terra.*

In the Earth *are*
high Mountains, 1.
deep Vallies, 2.
Hills rising, 3.
Hollow Caves, 4.
Plain Fields, 5.
Shady Woods, 6.

In *Terra* sunt
Alti *Montes*, 1.
Profundæ *valles*, 2.
Elevati Colles 3.
cavæ Speluncæ, 4.
Plani *campi*, 5.
Opacæ *Sylvæ* 6.

The

The Fruits of the Earth. X. *Terræ F*



10

A meadow 1. *yieldeth* graſs *with* Flowers *and* Herbs, *which being cut down, are made* Hay, 2.

A Field, 3. *yieldeth* Corn, *and* Pot-herbs, 4.

Muſhrooms, 5.
Straw-berries, 6.
Myrtle-trees, *&c.*
come up in Woods.

Metals, Stones, *and* Minerals *grow under the Earth.*

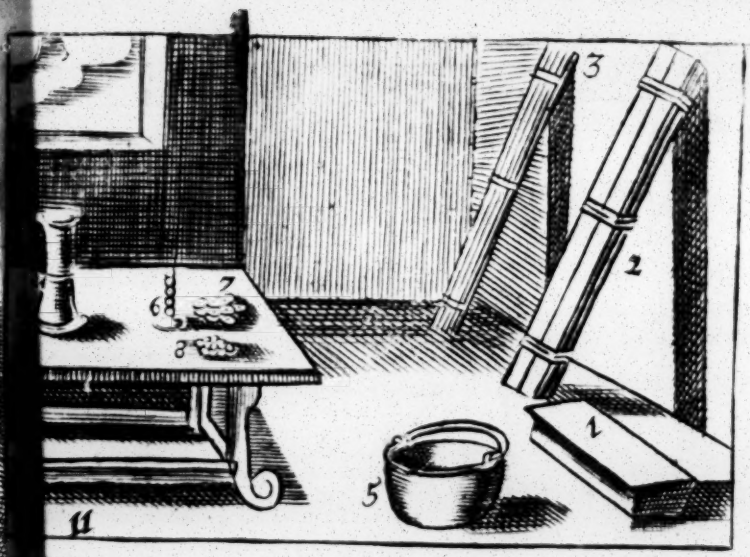
Pratum, 1. fert *Gramen* cum *Floribus* & *Herbis*, quæ defecta fiunt *Fœnum*, 2.

Arvum, 3. fert *Frumenta* & *Olera*, 4.
Fungi, 5.
Fraga, 6.
Myrtilli, &c.
Proveniunt in Sylvis.

Metalla, *Lapides*, *Mineralia*.
naſcuntur ſub terra.

Met

XI. Metals. *Metalla.*



Lead 1.
soft, and heavy.
Iron, 2. *is hard,*
d Steel, 3. *harder.*
They make Tankards
Cans) 4. *of* Tin.
Kettles, 5. *of* Copper,
ndlesticks, 6. *of* Latin,
llers, 7. *of* Silver,
cats *and* Crown pieces, 8.
ick-silver *is always li-*
d, and eateth thorow Me-
of Gold.

Plumbum, 1,
est molle & grave.
Ferrum, 2. est durum,
& *Calybs* 3. durior.
Faciunt *Cantharos*
e *Stanno*, 4.
Ahena 5. e *Cupro*,
Candelabra, 6. Ex *Orichalco*
Thaleros, 7. *Ex Argento*,
Scutatos, 8. *et Coronatos*
Ex, Auro.
Argentum vivum, semper
liquet, & corrodit *Metalla.*

Stones. XII. *La*

Sand, 1. *and* Gravel, 2.
is Stone *broken into bits.*
A great Stone, 3.
is a piece of
a Rock (*or* Crag) 4.
A Whetſtone, 5.
a Flint, 6. *a* Marble, 7. *&c.*
are ordinary Stones.
A Load-ſtone, 8.
draweth Iron to it.
Jewels 9.
are clear Stones, as
The Diamond *white,*
The Ruby *red,*
The Sapphire *blue,*
The Emerald *green,*
The Jacinth *yellow,* &c.
And they gliſter
being cut into corners.
Pearls, *and* Unions 10.
grow in Shell-fiſh.

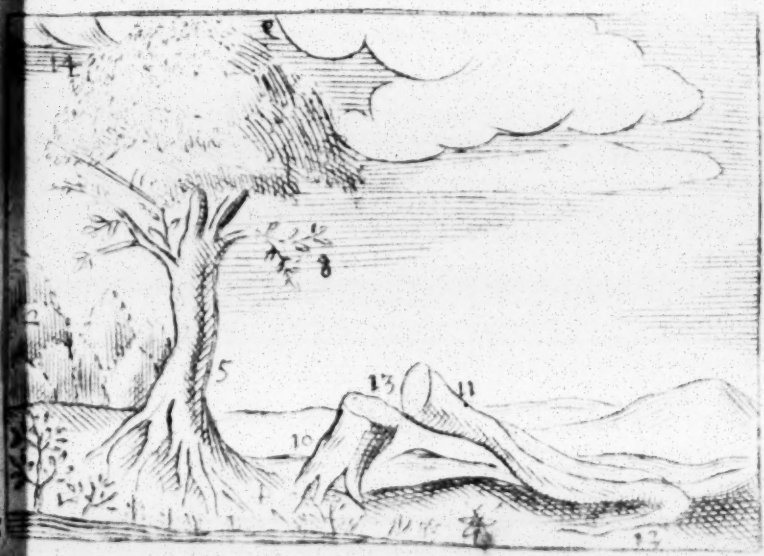
Arena, 1. & *Sabulum*
eſt *Lapis* comminutus.
Saxum, 3.
eſt pars
Petræ (Cautis) 4.
Cos, 5.
Silex, 6. *Marmor,* 7.
ſunt obſcuri Lapides.
Magnes, 8,
adtrahit ferrum.
Gemmæ, 9
ſunt pellucidi Lapilli, ut
Adamas candidus,
Rubinus rubeus,
Sapphirus cæruleus,
Smaragdus viridis,
Hyacynthus luteus, &c.
et micant
angulati.
Margaritæ, & *Uniones*
creſcunt in Conchis.

C

Corals, 11. *in a Sea-ſhrub.*
Amber, 12. *is gathered from the Sea.*
Glaſs, 13. *is like* Chryſtal.

Corallia, 11 in Marinâ arbuſculâ.
Succinum, 12. colligitur è mari.
Vitrum, 13. ſimile eſt *Chryſtallo.*

Tree. XIII. *Arbor.*



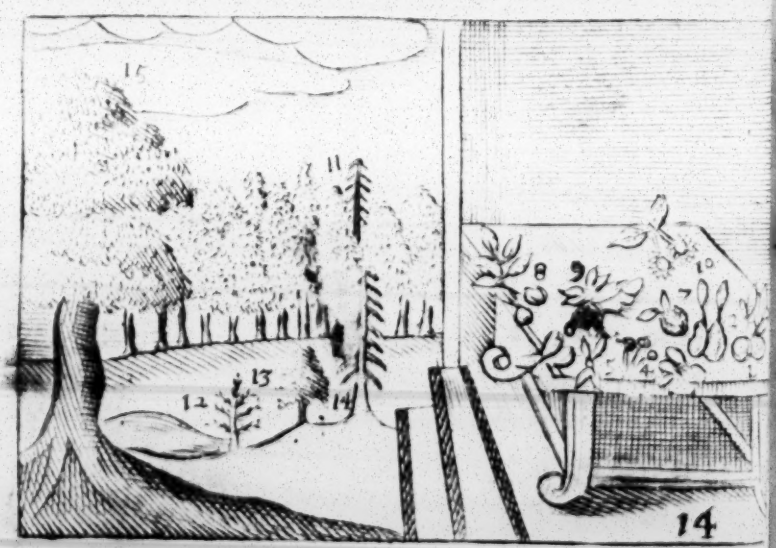
A Plant, 1. *groweth from a* Seed.
A Plant waxeth to a Shoot, 2.
A Shoot, *to a* Tree, 3.
The Root, 4. *beareth up the Tree.*
The Body *or* Stem, 5. *ſpringeth from the Root.*
The Stem *divideth it ſelf into* Boughs, 6.
And green Branches, 7.
Shade of Leaves, 8.

Planta 1. procreſcit e *Semine.*
Planta abit in *Fruticem*, 2.
Frutex in *Arborem*, 3.
Radix, 4. Suſtentat arborem.
Strips (*Stemma*) 5. Surgit e radice.
Strips ſe dividit in *Ramos*, 6. & *Frondes*, 7. factas e *Foliis*, 8.

The top, 9.
is in the height.
The Stock, 10.
is close to the roots.
A Log, 11.
is the body fell'd down, without Boughs; having Bark *and* Rind, 12.
Pith *and* Heart, 13.
Bird lime 14.
groweth upon the boughs, which also sweat
Gumm,
Rosin,
Pitch, &c.

Cacumen, 9.
est in summo.
Truncus 10.
adhærat radicibus.
Caudex, 11.
est Stipes *dejectus*, sine ramis; habens *Corticem* & *Librum*, 12.
pulpam & *medullam*, 13.
Viscum, 14.
adnascitur *ramis*, qui etiam sudant
Gummi,
Resinam,
Picem, &c.

Fruits of Trees. XIV. *Fructus Arborum*



Fruits that have no shells *are pull'd from fruit-bearing trees.*
The Apple 1. *is round.*

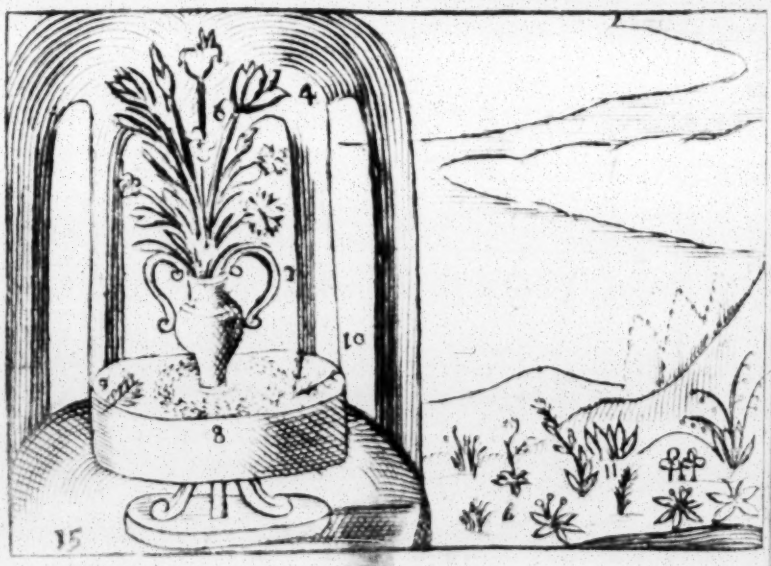
Poma decerpuntur a fructiferis arboribus.
Malum, 1. est rotund

The Pear 2. *and* Fig 3,
are ſomething long.
The Cherry 4.
hangeth by a long ſtart.
The Plumb 5.
and Peach 6.
by a ſhorter.
The Mulberry 7.
by a very ſhort one.
The Wall-nut 8.
the Haſel-nut, 9.
and Cheſt-nut 10.
are wrapt in a husk
and a Shell.
Barren Trees are 11.
The Firr, *the* Alder,
the Birch, *the* Cypreſs,
the Beech, *the* Aſh,
the Sallow, *the* Linden-tree,
&c. but moſt of them affording ſhade.
But the Juniper 12.
and Bay-tree 13. *yield* Berries.
The Pine 14. Pine-apples.
The Oak 15.
Acorns *and* Galls.

Pyrum 2. & *Ficus* 3.
ſunt oblonga.
Ceraſum 4.
pendet longo *Pedi'o.*
Prunum, 5.
& *Perſicum* 6.
breviori.
Morum 7.
breviſſimo.
Nux Juglans 8.
Avellana 9.
& *Caſtanea* 10.
involuta ſunt *Cortici*
& *Putamini.*
Steriles arbores ſunt 11.
Abies, Alnus,
Betula, Cupreſſus,
Fagus, Fraxinus,
Salix, Tilia, &c.
ſed plerique umbiferæ.

At *Juniperus* 12.
& *Laurus* 13. ferunt
Baccas.
Pinus 14. *Strobilos.*
Quercus 15.
Glandes & *Gallas.*

Flowers. XV. Flores



Amongſt the Flowers, the moſt noted,
In the beginning of the Spring are the Violet, 1. *the* Crow-toes, 2. *the* Daffadil, 3.
Then the Lillies, *white and yellow*, 4. *and blew*, 5. *and the* Roſe, 6. *and* Clove-gilliflowers, 7. *&c.*
Of theſe Garlands, 8. *and* Noſegays, 9. *are tyed round with twigs.*
There are added alſo ſweet herbs, 10. *as* Majoram, Flower-gentle, Rue, Lavender, Roſemary,

Inter flores notiſſimi,
Primo vere,

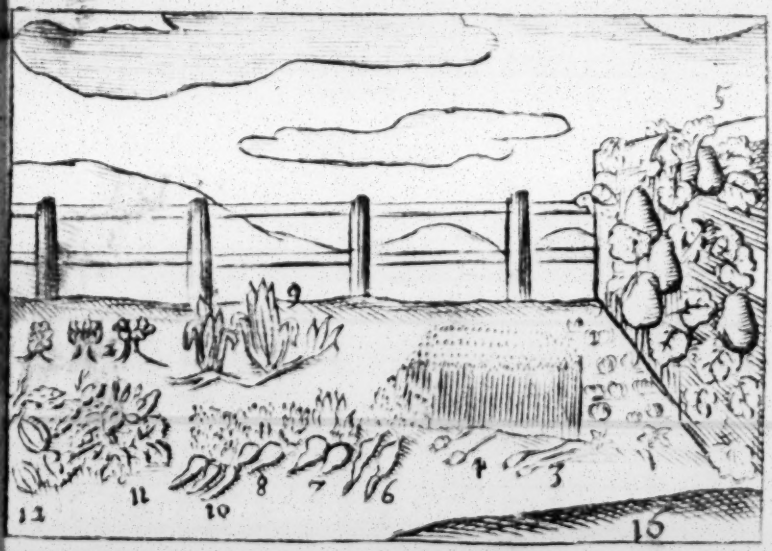
Viola, 1. *Hyacinthus*, 2. *Narciſſus*, 3.
Tum *Lilia*, alba & lutea, 4. & cœrulea, 5. tandem *Roſa*, 6. & *Caryophillum*, 7. &c.

Ex his *Serta*, 8. & *Servia*, 9. vientur.
Adduntur etiam *Herbæ odoratæ*, 10. ut *Amaracus*, *Amaranthus*, *Ruta*, *Lavendula*, *Rosmarinus*, (Libanotis) Hyſc

Hyſop, Spike,
Baſil, Sage,
Mints, *&c.*
Amongſt Field flowers, 11.
the moſt noted are
the May-lillie,
Germander, *the* Blew-Bottle,
Chamomel, *&c.*
And amongſt Herbs,
Trefoil,
Wormwood, Sorrel,
the Nettle, *&c.*
The Tulip, 12.
is the grace of flowers,
but affording no ſmell.

Hypoſſus, Nard
Ocymum, Salvia,
Menta, &c.
Inter Campeſtres
Flores, notiſſimi ſunt
Lilium Convallium,
Chamædrys, Cyanus,
Chamæmelum, &c.
Et Herbæ,
Cytiſus (Trifolium)
Abſinthium, Acetoſa,
Urtica, &c.
Tulipa, 12.
eſt decus Florum,
ſed expers odoris.

Potherbs. XVI. *Olera*



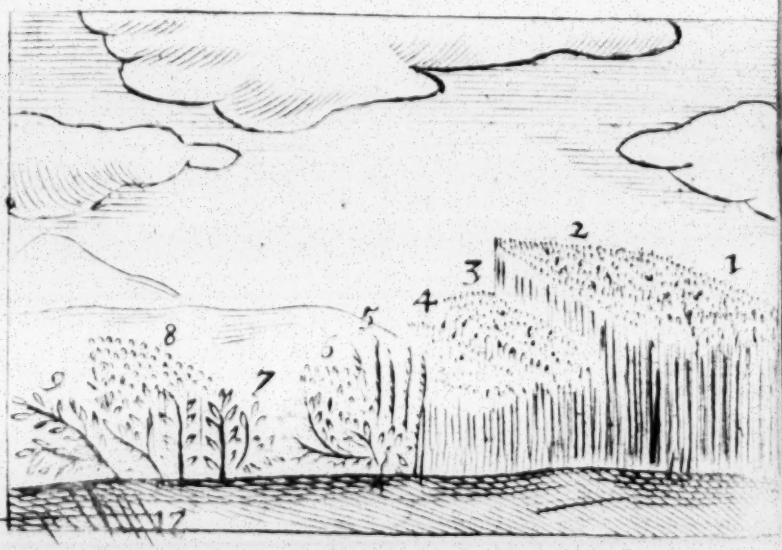
Pot-herbs
grow in Gardens,
as Lettice, 1.
Colewort, 2.
Onions, 3.

Olera
naſcuntur in hortis,
ut, *Lactuca,* 1.
Braſſica, 2.
Cepa, 3.

Garlick 4. Gourd 5.
The Parſnep 6.
The Turnep 7.
The Radiſh 8.
Horſe-Radiſh 9.
Parſly 10.
Cucumbers 11.
and Pompions 12.

Allium 4. *Cucurbita* 5.
Siſer 6.
Rapa 7.
Raphanus minor 8.
Raphanus major 9.
Petroſelinum 10.
Cucumeres 11.
Pepones 12.

Corn. XVII. *Fruges*



Some Corn *grows upon a* ſtraw,
parted by knot,
as Wheat, 1.
Rie, 2. Barley, 3.
in which the Ear *hath* awnes, *or elſe it is* without awnes, *and it nouriſheth the* Corn *in the* Husk.

Some inſtead of an ear, have a rizom (*or plume*) *containing the Corn by bunches, as*, Oats, 4. Millet 5. Turkey-wheat, 6.

Frumenta quædam creſcunt ſuper *culmum*, diſtinctum *geniculis*, ut, *Triticum*, 1. *Siligo*, 2. *Hordeum*, 3. in quibus *Spica* habet *Ariſtas*, aut eſt mutica, fovetque *grana* in *gluma*.

Quædam pro Spica, habent *Paniculam*, continentem grana faſciatim, ut, *Avena*, 4. *Milium*, 5. *Frumentum Saracenicum*, 6

Pulſe

Pulſe *have* Cods,
which incloſe the corns
in two Shales,
as, Peaſe, 7.
Beans, 8. Vetches, 9.
and thoſe that are leſs than theſe,
Lentils *and* Urles (*or* Tares.)

Legumina habent *Siliquas,*
quæ includunt grana
valvulis,
ut, *Pisum*, 7.
Fabæ 8. *Vicia* 9.
& minores his
Lentes & *Cicera.*

Shrubs. XVIII. *Frutices.*

A Plant being greater,
and harder than an herb,
is called a Shrub:
ſuch as are
In Banks and Ponds,
the Ruſh, 1.
the Bulruſh, 2.
or Cane *without knots*
bearing Cats-tails,
and the Reed, 3.
which is knotty and hollow
within.
Elſewhere, 4.

Planta major:
& durior herba,
dicitur *Frutex:*
ut ſunt
In ripis & ſtagnis,
Juncus 1.
Scirpus 2.
[Canna] *enodis*
ferens *Typhos*,
& *Arundo* 3.
nodoſa et cava
intus. 3.
Alibi, 4.

the Roſe,	*Roſa*,
the Baſtard-Corinths,	*Ribes*,
the Elder, *the* Juniper.	*Sambucus*, *Juniperus*.
Alſo the Vine, 5.	Item *Vitis*, 5.
which putteth forth branches, 6.	quæ emittit *Palmites*, 6.
and theſe tendrels, 7.	et hi *Capreolos*, 7.
Vine leaves, 8.	*Pampinos* 8.
and Bunches *of* grapes, 9.	et *Racemos* 9.
on the ſtalk whereof	quorum Scapo,
hang Grapes,	pendent *uvæ*.
which contain Grape-ſtones.	continentes *Acinos*.

XIX.

Living-Creatures: and Firſt, Birds.

Animalia: & primum, Aves.

A living Creature *liveth*,	*Animal* vivit,
perceiveth, moveth it ſelf;	ſentit, movet ſe;
is born, dieth,	naſcitur, moritur,
is nouriſhed,	nutritur,
and groweth; *ſtandeth*,	& creſcit; ſtat,
or ſitteth, or lieth,	aut ſedet, aut cubat,
or goeth.	aut graditur.

A Bird, (Fiſher, 1.
here the King's *making her*
neſt in the Sea.)
is cover'd with Feathers, 2.
flyeth with Wings, 3.
hath two pinions, 4.
as many Feet, 5.
a Tail, 6.
and a Bill, 7.
The Shee, 8. *layeth* Eggs, 10.
in a neſt, 9.
and ſitting upon them,
hatcheth young ones, 11.
An Egg *is cover'd*
with a ſhell, 12.
under which is
the White, 13.
in this the Yolk, 14.

Avis, (hic *Halcyon*, 1.
in mari nidulans.)

tegitur *Plumis*, 2.
volat *Pennis*, 3.
habet duas *Alas*, 4.
totidem *Pedes*, 5.
Caudam, 6.
& *Roſtrum*, 7.
Fœmella, 8. *ponit* Ova, 10.
in nido 9.
et incubans iis,
excludit *Pullos*, 11.
Ovum tegitur
teſta, 12.
ſub qua eſt
Albumen, 13.
in hoc *Vitellus*, 14.

Tame Fowls. XX. *Aves Domeſticæ.*

The Cock, 1.
(*which croweth in the Morning.*)

Gallus, 1.
(qui cantat mane)

hath

hath a Comb, 2.
and Spurs, 3.
being gelded, he is called
a Capon, *and is crammed*
in a Coop, 4.
A Hen, 5.
Scrapeth the Dunghil,
and picketh up Corns:
as alſo the Pigeons, 6.
(which are brought up in a
Pigeon-houſe, 7.)
and the Turkey-cock 8.
with his Turkey-hen, 9.
The gay Peacock, 10.
prideth in his Feathers.
The Stork, 11.
buildeth her Neſt
on the top of the Houſe.
The Swallow, 12.
the Sparrow, 13.
the Mag-pie, 14.
the Jackdaw, 15.
and the Bat, 16.
(*or* Flettermouſe).
uſe to flie about Houſes.

habet *Criſtam*, 2.
& *Calcaria*, 3.
caſtratus dicitur
Capo & ſaginatur
in *Ornithotrophico*, 4.
Gallina, 5.
ruſpatur *fimetum*,
& colligit grana:
ſicut & *Columbæ*, 6.
(quæ educantur in *Columbario*, 7.)
& *Gallopavus*, 8.
cum ſua *Meleagride*, 9.
Formoſus *Pavo*, 10.
ſuperbit pennis.
Ciconia, 11.
nidificat
in tecto.
Hirundo, 12.
Paſſer, 13.
Pica, 14.
Monedula, 15.
& *Veſpertilio*, 16.
(Mus alatus)
volitant circa Domus.

The Nightingal 1. *ſingeth*
he ſweetlyeſt of all.
The Lark 2. *ſingeth*
s ſhe flyeth in the Air.
The Quail, 3.
tting on the ground;
thers on the boughs of trees 4.
s, the Canary-bird,
he Chaffinch,
he Goldfinch,
e Siskin,
e Linnet,
e little Titmouſe,
e Wood-wall,
e Robin-red-breaſt,
e Hedge-ſparrow, *&c.*
The party colour'd Parret 5.
e Black-bird 6.
e Stare, 7.
ith the Mag-pie
d the Jay, *learn*

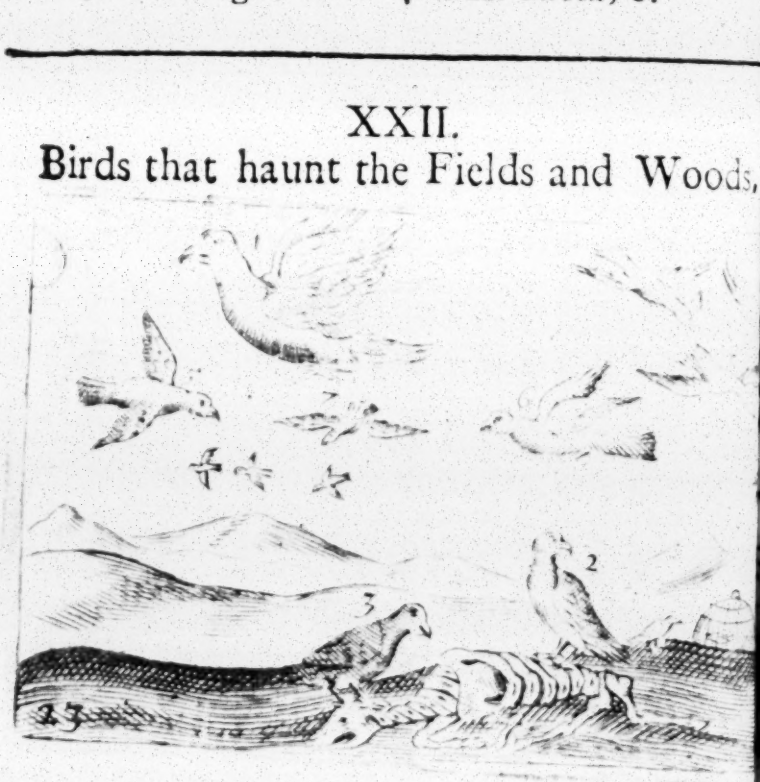
Luſcinia (*Philomela*) 1.
cantat ſuaviſſime omnium.
Alauda 2. cantillat
volitans in aere;
Coturnix, 3.
ſedens humi;
Cæteræ, in ramis arborum 4.
ut, *Luteola* peregrina,
Fringilla,
Carduelis,
Acanthis,
Linaria,
parvus *Parus*,
Galgulus,
Rubecula,
Curruca, &c.
Diſcolor *Pſittacus*, 5.
Merula, 6.
Sturnus, 7.
cum *Pica*,
& *Monedula*, diſcunt

to

to frame mens words.
A great many are wont to be shut in Cages, 8.

humanas voces formare.
Plerœque solent includi *Caveis*, 8.

XXII.
Birds that haunt the Fields and Woods,



Aves Campestres & Sylvestres.

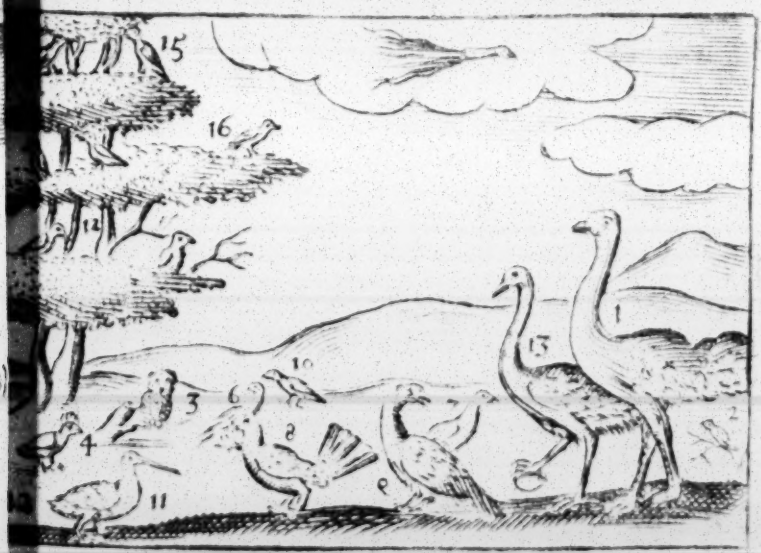
The Ostrich, 1.
is the greatest Bird.
The Wren, 2.
is the least.
The Owl 3.
the most despicable.
The Whoopoo, 4.
the most nasty,
for it eateth dung.
The Bird of Paradise, 5.
is very rare.
The Pheasant, 6.
the Bustard, 7.

Struthio, 1.
ales est maximus.
Regulus, 2. (Trochilus)
minimus.
Noctua, 3.
despicatissimus.
Upupa, 4.
sordidissimus,
vescitur enim stercoribus.
Manucodiata, 5.
rarissimus.
Phasianus, 6.
Tarda (Otis) 7.

he deaf wild Peacock 8.
he Moor-hen, 9.
he Partridge, 10.
he Woodcock, 11.
nd the Thruſh, 12.
re counted Dainties.
Among the reſt,
he beſt are,
he watchful Crane, 13.
he mournful Turtle, 14.
he Cuckow, 15.
he Stock-dove,
he Speight, *the* Jay,
he Crow, *&c.* 16.

ſurdus, *Tetrao*, 8.
Attagen, 9.
Perdix, 10.
Gallinago (Ruſticola) 11.
& *Turdus*, 12.
habentur in deliciis.
Inter reliquas,
potiſſimæ ſunt,
Grus, 13. pervigil.
Turtur, 14. gemens.
Cuculus, 15.
Palumbes,
Picus, *Garrulus*,
Cornix, &c. 16,

Ravenous Birds. XXIII. *Aves Rapaces.*



The Eagle, 1.
he King of Birds
oketh upon the Sun.
The Vulture, 2.
nd the Raven, 3.

Aquila, 1.
Rex Avium,
intuetur Solem.
Vultur, 2.
& *Corvus*, 3.

feed

feed upon Carrion.

The Kite 4. *purſueth* Chickens.

The Falcon, 5.
the Hobbie, 6
and the Hawk, 7,
catch at little Birds.

The Gerfalcon, 8. *catcheth Pigeons, and greater Birds.*

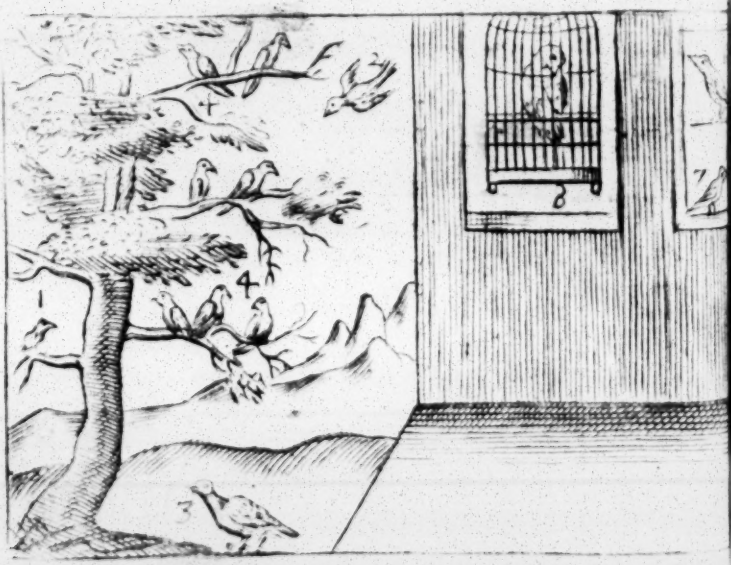
paſcuntur *morticinis* [cadaveribus.]

Milvus 4. inſectatur pullos gallinaceos.

Falco, 5.
Niſus, 6.
& *Accipiter*, 7.
captant aviculas.

Aſtur, 8 captat columbas, & aves ma

Water-Fowl. XXIV. *Aves Aqua*



The white Swan, 1.
the Gooſe, 2.
and the Duck, 3.
ſwim up and down.

The Cormorant, 4.
diveth.

And to theſe the water-hen.
and the Pelican, *&c.* 10.

Olor 1. candidus.
Anſer, 2.
& *Anas*, 3.
natant.

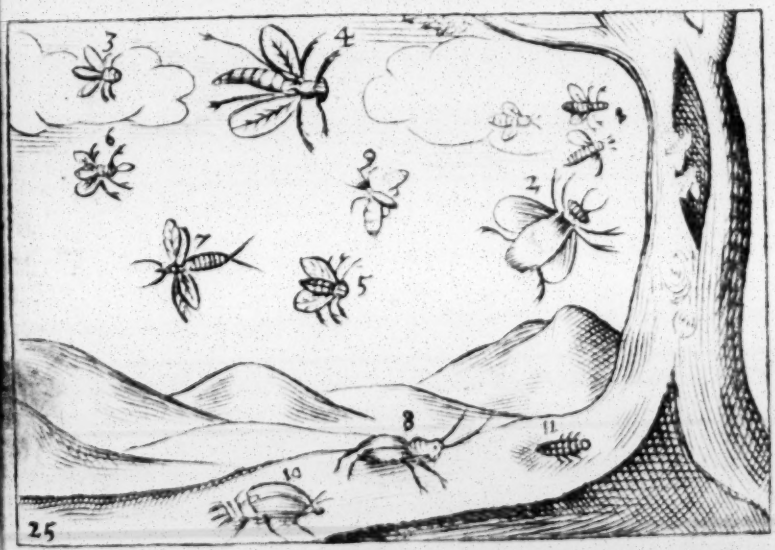
Mergus, 4.
ſe mergit.

Adde his Fulicam,
Pelecanum, &c. 10.

The Oſprey, 5.
and the Sea-mew, 6.
flying down-wards
ſee to catch Fiſh,
but the Heron 7.
ſtanding on the Banks.
The Bittern, 8.
putteth his Bill into the water,
and belloweth like an Ox.
The Water-wagtail 9.
waggeth the tail.

Haliæetus 5.
& *Gavia*, 6.
devolantes,
captant piſces,
ſed *Ardea* 7.
ſtans in ripis
Butio, 8.
inſerit roſtrum aquæ,
& mugit ut bos.
Motacilla, 9.
motat caudam.

Flying Vermin. XXV. *Inſecta volantia.*



The Bee 1. *maketh honey,*
which the Drone 2. *devoureth.*
The Waſp, 3.
and the Hornet, 4.
moleſt with a ſting;
and the Gad-Bee
(or Breeſe) 5.
eſpecially Cattel;

Apis 1, facit mel,
quod *Fucus*, 2. depaſcit
Veſpa, 3.
& *Crabro*, 4.
infeſtant oculeo;
& *Oeſtrum*
(Aſilus) 5.
imprimis *pecus*.

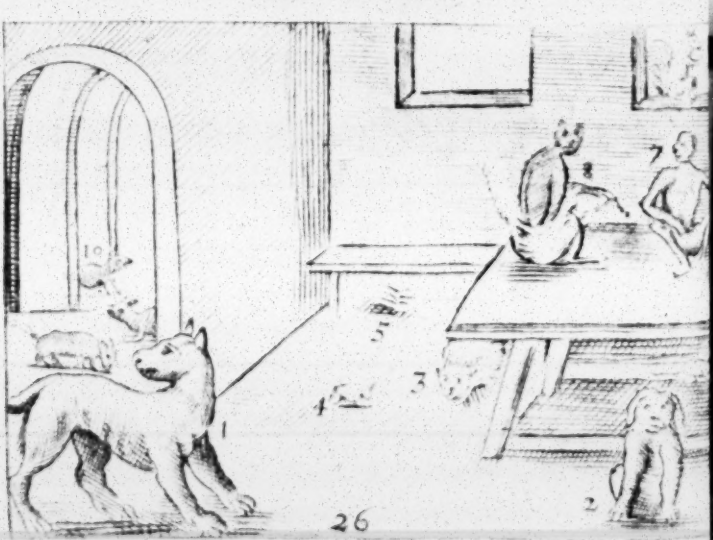
Bup

but the Fly 6.
and the Gnat, 7. *us.*
The Cricket, 8. *ſingeth.*
The Butterfly, 9. *is a winged* Caterpillar.
The Beetle, 10. *covereth her wings with* Caſes.
The Glow-worm, 11. *ſhineth by night.*

autem *Muſca*, 6.
& *Culex*, 7. nos.
Gryllus, 8. *cantillat.*
Papillio, 9. eſt alata *Eruca.*
Scarabæus, 10. tegit alas *vaginis.*
Cicindela [Lampyris] nitet noctu.

XXVI.

Four-Footed Beaſts: and firſt, thoſe about the Houſe.



Quadrupeda: & primum Domeſtica.

The Dog. 1.
with the Whelp, 2.
is keeper of the Houſe.
The Cat, 3.

Canis, 1.
cum *Catello*, 2.
eſt cuſtos Domûs.
Felis (Catus) 3.

iddeth the Houſe
of Mice, 4.
which alſo a
Mouſe-trap, 5. *doth.*
The Squirrel, 6.
The Ape, 7.
and the Monkey, 8.
are kept at home
for delight.
The Dormouſe, 9.
and other greater Mice, 10.
as, the Weeſel, the Marten,
and the Ferret,
trouble the Houſe.

purgat domum
a *Muribus*, 4.
quod etiam
Muſcipula, 5. facit.
Sciurus, 6.
Simia, 7.
& *Cercopithecus*, 8.
habentur domi
delectamento.
Glis, 9.
& cæteri Mures majores, 10.
ut *Muſtela*, *Martes*,
Viverra,
infeſtant domum.

Herd-Cattle. XXVII. *Pecora.*

The Bull, 1. the Cow, 2.
and the Calf, 3.
are covered with hair.
The Ram, the Weather, 4.
the Ewe, 5. *and the* Lamb, 6.
bear wool.

Taurus, 1. *Vacca*, 2.
& *Vitulus*, 3.
teguntur pilis.
Aries, *Vervex*, 4.
Ovis, 5. cum *Agno*, 6.
geſtant lanam.

The He-goat, the Gelt-goat, 7.
with the She-goat, 8.
and Kid, 9. *have*
ſhag-hair, *and* beards.
The Hog, the Sow, 10.
and the Pigs, 11.
have briſtles,
but not horns;
but alſo cloven feet
as thoſe others have.)

Hircus, Caper, 7.
cum *Capra,* 8.
& *Hœdo,* 9. habent.
Villos & *arunco*.
Porcus, Scrofa, 10.
cum *Procellis,* 11.
habent *Setas,*
at non *Cornua*;
ſed etiam *Ungulas biſulcas*
ut illa.

Labouring-Beaſts. XXVIII. *Jumenta*

The Aſs, 1.
and the Mule, 2.
carry burthens.
The Horſe, 3.
(*which a* Mane, 4. *graceth*)
carryeth us.
The Camel, 5.
carryeth the Merchant
with his Ware.

Aſinus, 1.
& *Mulus,* 2.
geſtant Onera.
Equus, 3,
(quam *Jubæ,* 4. ornat)
geſtat nos ipſos.
Camelus, 5.
geſtat Mercatorem
cum mercibus ſuis.

The Elephent, 6.
draweth his meat to him
with his Trunk 7.
He hath two Teeth, 8.
ſtanding out,
and is able to carry
full thirty men.

Elephas, (Barrus) 6.
attrahit pabulum
Proboſcide, 7.
Habet duos *dentes*, 8.
prominentes,
& poteſt portare
etiam triginta viros.

Wild-Cattle. XXIX. *Feræ Pecudes.*

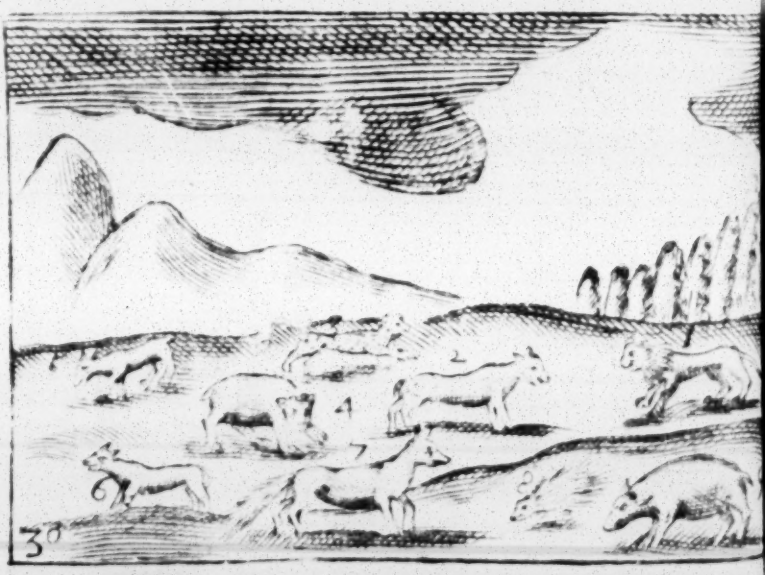
the Buffal, 2
wild Bulls.
The Elke, 3.
ng bigger than an Horſe
(whoſe back is impenetrable)
h knaggy Horns
as alſo the Hart, 4.
but the Roe 5.
and the Hind calf, *almoſt none.*
The Stone-back, 6.
huge great ones;
The Wild-goat, 7.
hath very little ones,
by which ſhe hangeth
her ſelf on a Rock

& *Bubulus*, 2.
ſunt feri Boves.
Alces, 3.
major equo
(cujus tergus eſt impenetrabilis)
habet ramoſa cornua;
ut & *Cervus*, 4.
Sed *Caprea*, 5.
cum *Hinnulo*, ferè nulla.
Capricornus, 6.
prægrandia;
Rupicapra, 7.
minuta,
quibus ſuſpendit
ſe ad rupem

The Unicorn, 8,
hath but one,
but that a precious one.
The Boar, 9.
aſſaileth one with his tuſhes.
The Hare, 10. *is fearful.*
The Cony, 11.
diggeth the Earth;
As alſo the Mole, 12.
which maketh hillocks.

Monoceros, 8.
habet unum,
ſed pretioſum.
Aper, 9.
graſſatur dentibus.
Lepus, 10. pavet.
Cuniculus, 11.
perfodit *terram*;
Ut & *Talpa*, 12.
quæ facit grumos.

Wild-Beaſts. XXX. *Feræ Beſ*



Wild Beaſts
have ſharp paws, and
teeth, and are fleſh eaters.
As the Lyon, 1.
the King of four-footed Beaſts,
having a mane;
with the Lioneſs.
The ſpotted Panther, 2,

Beſtiæ
habent acutos ungues, &
dentes, ſuntque carnivor
Ut *Leo*, 1.
Rex quadrupedum,
jubatus;
cum *Leænâ*.
Maculoſus, *Pardo* (
thera) 2.

The Tyger, 3.
the cruelleſt of all.
The Shaggy Bear. 4
The ravenous Wolf, 5.
The quick ſighted Ounce, 6.
The tayled Fox, 7.
he craftieſt of all.
The Hedge-hog, 8.
s prickly
The Badger, 9.
elighteth in holes.

Tygris, 3.
immaniſſima omnium.
Villoſus *Urſus*, 4.
Rapax *Lupus*, 5.
Lynx, 6. viſu pollens,
Caudata *Vulpes*, 7.
aſtutiſſima *omnium*.
Erinaceus, 8.
eſt aculeatus.
Melis, 9.
gaudet latebris

XXXI.
Serpents and Creeping things.

Serpentes & Reptilia.

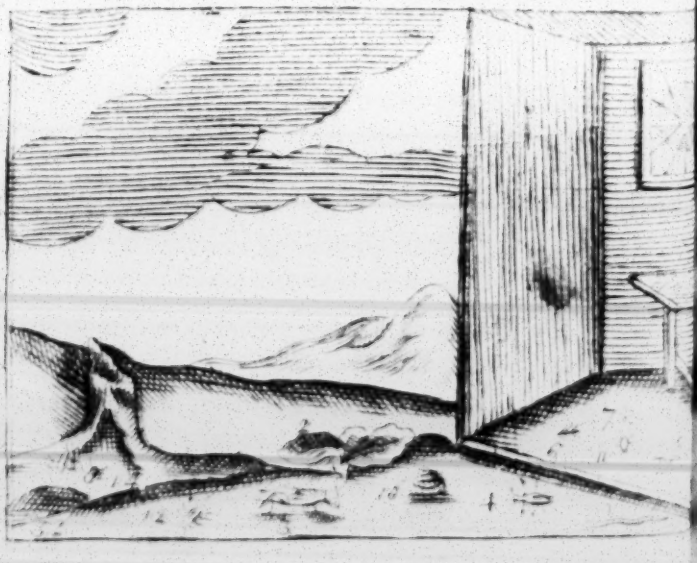
akes creep
winding themſelves;
he Adder, 1.
e wood;
he Water-ſnake, 2.
e wat r;
he Viper, 3.
ngſt great ſtones;

Angues repunt
ſinuando ſe;
Coluber, 1.
in Sylvâ;
Natrix (hydra) 2.
in Aquâ;
Vipera, 3.
in ſaxis;

The Aſp, 4. *in the fields.*
The Boa *or* Mild-ſnake 5.
in Houſes
The Slow-worm, 6.
is blin .
The Lizzard, 7.
and the Salamander, 8.
(that liveth long in fire) have feet.
The Dragon, 9.
a winged Serpent
killeth with his Breath.
The Baſilisk, 10.
with his Eyes;
And the Scorpion, 11.
with his poyſonous tail.

Aſpis, 4. in campis.
Boa, 5.
in Domibus.
Cæcilia, 6.
eſt cœca.
Lacerta, 7.
Salamandra, 8.
(in igne vivax,) habent p
Draco, 9.
Serpens alatus,
necat halitu.
Baſiliſcus, 10.
Oculis;
Scorpio, 11.
venenatâ caudâ.

Crawling-Vermin. XXXII. *Inſecta rep*



Worms *gnaw things.*

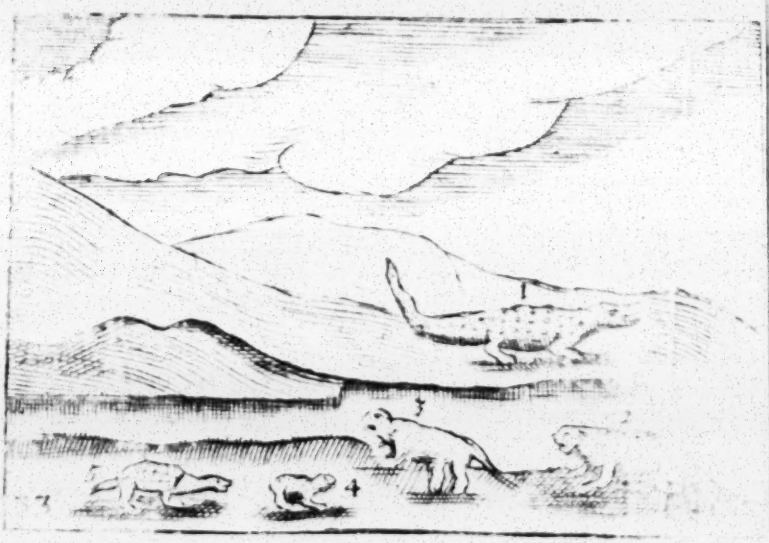
Vermes, rodunt *res.*

The Earth-worm, 1. *the Earth.*
The Caterpillar, 2. *the Plant.*
The Grashopper, 3. *the Fruits.*
The Mite, 4. *the Corn.*
The Timber-worm, 5. *Wood.*
The Moth, 6. *a garment.*
The Book-worm, 7. *a Book.*
Maggots, 8. *Flesh and Cheese.*
Hand-worms, *the Hair.*
The skip ing Flea, *the* Lowse, 10. *and the stinking* Wall-louse, 11, *bite us.*
The Tike, 12. *is a Blood-sucker.*
The Silk-worm, 13. *maketh silk.*
The Pismire, 14. *is painful.*
The Spider, 15. *weaveth a Cobweb, nets for flies.*
The Snail, 16. *carrieth about her Snail-horn.*

Lumbricus, 1. terram.
Eruca, 2. plantam.
Cicada, 3. Fruges
Circulio, 4. Frumenta.
Teredo (cossis) 5. Ligna
Tinea, 6. vestem.
Blatta, 7. Librum.
Termites, 8. carnem & caseum.
Acari, Capillum.
Saltans *Pulex*, 9. *Pediculus*, 10. fœtens *Cimex*, 11. mordent nos.
Ricinus, 12. sanguisugus est.
Bombyx, 13. facit sericum.
Formica, 14. est laboriosa.
Aranea, 15. texit Araneum, retia muscis.
Cochlea, 16. circumfert testam.

XXXIII.

Creatures that live as well by Water as Land.



Amphibia.

Creatures that live by land and by water, are,
The Crocodile, 1.
a cruel and preying Beast of the River Nilus;
The Caſtor *or* Beaver, 2,
having Feet like a Goose, and a ſcaly tail to ſwim.

The Otter, 3.
the croaking Frog, 4,
with the Toad.
The Tortoiſe, 5.
covered above and beneath with ſhells.
as with a target

Viventia
in terra & aquâ, ſunt,
Crocodilus, 1.
immanis & prædatrix bel
Nili fluminis;
Caſtor (Fiber) 2.
habens pedes anſerinos
& ſquameam Caudam
ad natandum.
Lutra, 3
& coaxans *Rana*, 4.
cum *Buſone*.
Teſtudo, 5.
Operta & infra,
teſtis,
ceu ſcuto.

XXXIV.
River Fiſh and Pond Fiſh.

Piſces Flaviatiles & Lacuſtres.

A Fiſh *hath* Fins, 1.
with which it ſwimmeth,
and Gills, 2.
by which is taketh breath,
and Prickles
inſtead of bones: beſides,
the Male *hath a* Milt,
and the Female a Row.
Some have Scales,
as the Carp, 3.
and the Luce *or* Pike, 4.
Some are ſleek,
as the Eel, 5.
and the Lamprey, 6.
The Sturgeon, 7.
having a ſharp ſnout, groweth
beyond the length of a Man
The Sheath-fiſh, 8.

Piſcis habet *Pinnas*, 1.
quibus natat;
& *Branchias*, 2.
quibus reſpirat;
& *Spinas*
loco oſſium: præterea,
Mas Lactes,
Fœmina Ova.
Quidam habent *Squamas*,
ut *Carpio*, 3.
Lucius (Lupus) 4.
Alii ſunt glabri,
ut, *Anguilla*, 5.
Muſtela, 6.
Accipenſer (Sturio) 7.
mucronatus, creſcit
ultra longitudinem viri.
Silurus, 8.

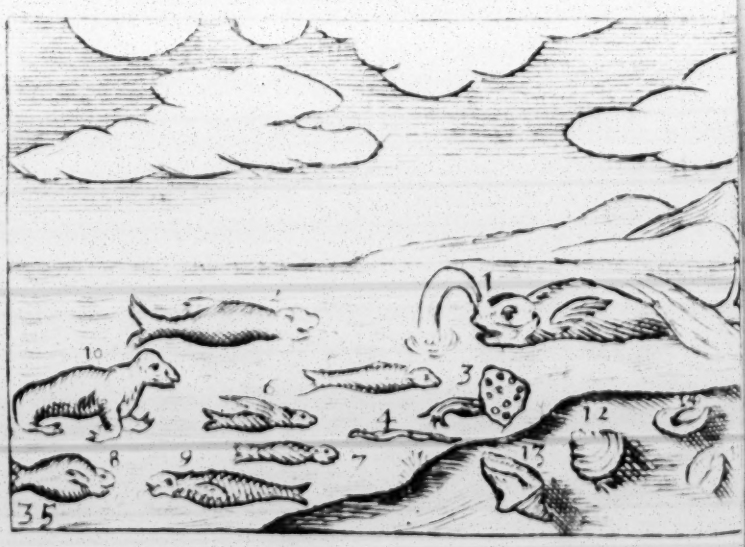
having

having wide Cheeks,
is bigger than he:
But the greateſt,
is the Huſon, 9.
Minews 10.
ſwimming by ſhoals,
are the leaſt.
Others of this ſort are,
the Perch, *the* Bley,
the Barbel,
the Eſch, *the* Trout,
the Gudgeon, *and* Trench 11.
The Crab-fiſh 12.
is covered with a ſhell, *and*
it hath Claws, and crawleth
forwards and backwards.
The Horſe-leech 13.
ſucketh blood.

bucculentus,
major illo eſt:
Sed maximus
Antaſeus (Huſo,) 9.
Apua 10.
natantes gregatim,
ſunt minutiſſimi.
Alii hujus generis ſunt,
Perca, *Alburnus*,
Mullus, (Barbus)
Thymallus, *Trutta*,
Cobius, *Tinca* 11.
Cancer, 12.
tegitur *cruſta*,
habetque *chelas*, & grad
porro & retrò.
Hirudo 13.
fugit ſanguinem.

XXXV.

Sea-fiſh, and Shell-fiſh. *Marini piſces & Con*



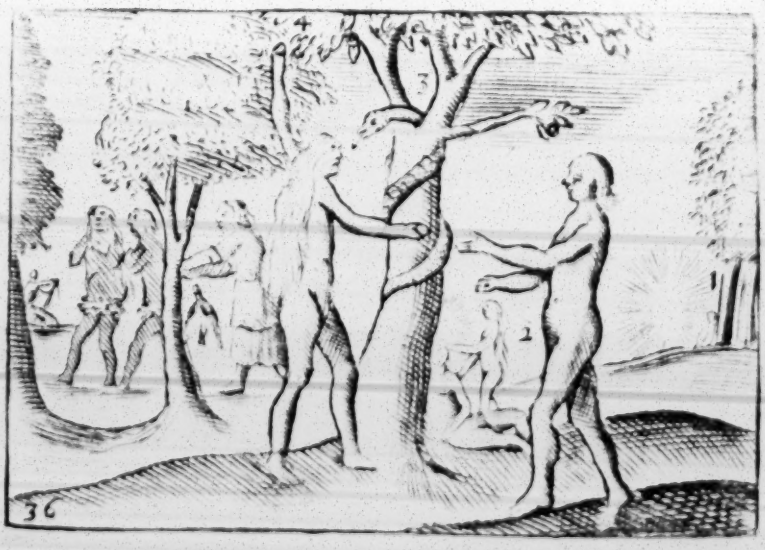
The Whale 1. *is the*
greateſt of the Sea-fiſh,

Balæna (Cetus) 1. t
imus Piſcium marinorum

The Dolphin, 2.
the swifteſt.
The Scate 3.
the moſt monſtrous.
Othe *s are the* Lamprel, 4.
the Salmon, *or the* Lax, 5.
There are alſo fiſh that flie, 6.
Add Herrings, 7.
which are brought pickled,
and Place, 8. *and* Cods, 9.
which are brought dry;
and the Sea monſters,
the Seal, 10.
and the Sea-horſe, *&c.*
Shell-fiſh 11. *have* Shells.
The Oyſter 12.
affordeth ſweet meat.
The Purple-fiſh, 13.
purple;
The other, Pearls, 14.

Delphinus, 2.
velociſſimus.
Raia, 3.
monſtroſiſſimus.
Alii ſunt *Murænula,* 4.
Salmo (Eſox) 5.
Dantur etiam volatiles, 6.
Adde *Haleces,* 7.
qui ſalſi,
& *Paſſeres,* 8. cum *Aſellis,* 9.
qui adferuntur arefacti;
& monſtra marina,
Phocam, 10.
Hippopotamum, &c.
Concha, 11. habet teſtas,
Oſtrea, 12.
dat ſapidam carnem.
Murex 13.
purpuram;
Alii, 14. Margaritas.

Man. XXXVI. *Homo.*



Adam, 1. *the firſt Man,*

Adamus, 1. primus Homo,

was

was made by God after his own Image the ſixth day of the Creation of a lump of Earth.

And Eve, 2.
the firſt Woman,
was made of the Rib of the Man.

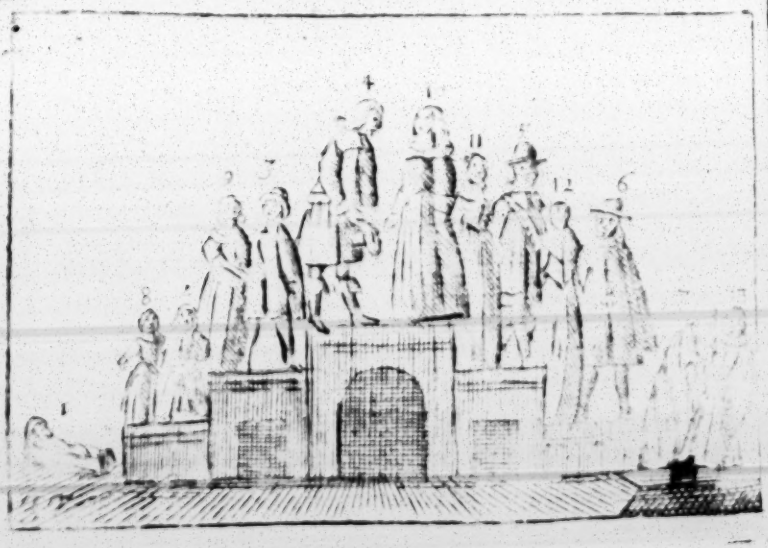
Theſe, being tempted by the Devil *under the ſhape of a* Serpent, 3.
when they had eaten of the fruit of the forbidden Tree, 4.
were condemned, 5.
to miſery and death,
with all their poſterity,
and caſt out of Paradiſe. 6.

formatus eſt a Deo ad Imaginem ſuum ſextâ die Creationis, e Gleba Terræ.

Et Eva, 2.
prima mulier formata eſt e coſtâ viri.

Hi, ſeducti
abolo ſub ſpecie *Serpentis*, 3.
cum comederent de fructu *vetitæ arboris*, 4.
damnati ſunt, 5.
ad miſeriam & mortem, cum omni poſteritate ſua, & ejecti e *Paradiſo* 6.

XXXVII.
The Seven Ages of Man.



Septem Ætates Hominis.

A Man is *firſt an* Infant, 1. | *Homo* eſt primum *Infans*, 1.

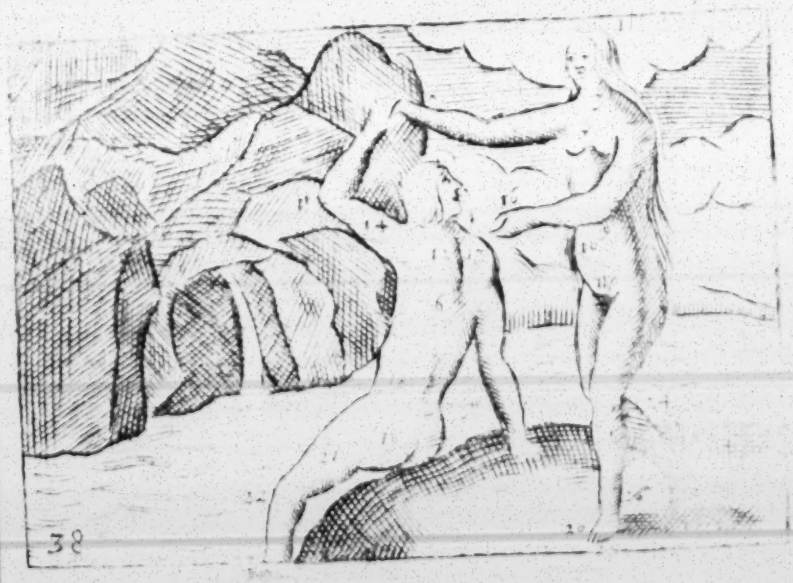
then a Boy, 2.
then a Youth, 3.
then a Young-man, 4.
then a Man, 5.
after that, an Elderly man, 6.
and at laſt, a decrepid old man, 7.

So alſo in the other Sex, there are, a Girl, 8.
A Damoſel, 9. A Maid, 10.
A Woman, 11.
an elderly Woman, 12.
and a decrepid old Woman, 13.

deinde *Puer*, 2.
tum *Adoleſcens*, 3.
inde *Juvenis*, 4.
poſtea *Vir*, 5.
dehinc *Senex*, 6.
tandem *Silicernium*, 7.

Sic etiam in altero *Sexu*, ſunt, *Pupa*, 8.
Puella, 9. *Virgo*, 10.
Mulier, 11.
Vetula, 12.
Anus decrepita, 13.

XXXVIII.
The outward Parts of a Man.



Membra Hominis Externa.

The Head 1. *is above*, the Feet 20. *below*.

Caput 1. eſt ſupra, infra *Pedes*, 20.

The fore part of the Neck
(which Ends at
the Arm-holes 2.)
is the Throat, 3.
the hinder part, the Crag, 4.
The Breaſt, 5. *is before;*
the back, 6. *behind;*
Women have in it
two Dugs, 7.
with Nipples.
Under the Breaſt
is the Belly, 9.
in the midule of it,
the Navel, 10.
underneath the Groyn, 11.
and the privities.
The Shoulder-blades 12.
are behind the back,
on which the Shoulders *depend*, 13.
on theſe the Arms, 14.
with the Elbow, 15. *and then,*
on either ſide the Hands,
the right, 8. *and the* left, 16.
The Loyns
are next the Shoulders,
with the Hips, 18.
and in the Breech,
the Buttocks, 19.
Theſe make the Foot;
the Thigh, 21. *then the* Leg. 23.
(*the* Knee *being betwixt*
them 22.)
in which is the Calf, 24.
with the Shin, 25.
then the Ankles, 26.
the Heel, 27.
and the Sole, 28.
in the very end,
the great Toe, 29.
with four (*other*) Toes.

Anterior pars Colli
(quod deſinit
in *Axillas* 2.)
eſt *Jugulum* 3.
poſterior *Cervix* 4.
Pectus, 5. eſt ante,
Dorſum, 6, retro;
Fœminis ſunt in illo
binæ *Mammæ* 7.
cum *Papillis*.
Sub pectore
eſt *Venter*, 9.
in ejus medio,
Umbelicus, 10.
ſubtus *Inguen*, 11.
& *pudenda*.
Scapulæ, 12.
ſunt a tergo,
â quibus pendent *humeri*, 13.
ab his *Brachia*, 14.
cum *Cubito*, 15. inde,
ad utrumque Latus, *Manus*
Dextera 8. & *Siniſtra*, 17.
Lumbi, 18.
excipiunt Humeros,
cum *Coxis*, 18.
& *in Podice*, culo)
Nates, 19.
Abſolvunt Pedem,
Femur, 21. tum *Crus*
(*Genu* 22. intermedio
in quo *Sura*, 24.
cum *Tibia*, 25.
abhinc *Tali*, 26.
Talx (Calcaneum) 27.
& *Solum*, 28.
in extremo
Hallux, 29.
cum quatuor *Digitis*.

XXXIX.

The Head and the Hand. *Caput & Manus.*

In the Head are
he Hair, 1.
which is combed
ith a Comb, 2.)
wo Ears, 3.
he Temples, 4.
nd the Face, 5.
In the Face are
he Fore-head, 6.
both the Eyes, 7.
he Nose, 8.
with two Noſtrils)
he Mouth, 9.
he Cheeks, 10.
nd the Chin, 13.
The Mouth *is fenced*
with a Muſtacho, 11.
nd Lips, 12.

In *Capite* ſunt
Capillus, 1.
(qui pectitur
Pecline, 2.)
Aures 3. binæ,
& *Tempora*, 4.
Facies, 5.
In facie ſunt
Frons, 6.
Oculus 7. uterque,
Naſus, 8.
(cum duabus *Naribus*,
Os, 9.
Genæ (Malæ) 10.
& *Mentum*, 13.
Os ſeptum eſt
Myſtace, 11.
& *Labiis* 12.

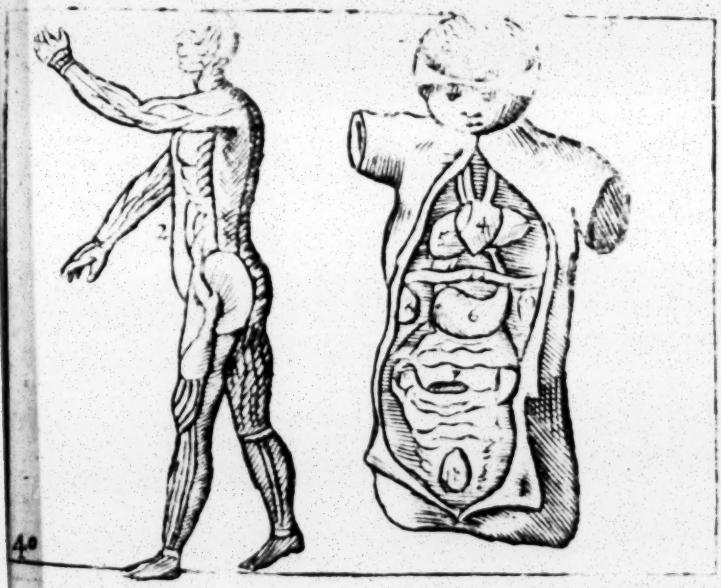
a Tongue

a Tongue *and* Palate,
and Teeth 16.
in the Cheek-bone.
A Man's Chin
is covered with a Beard, 14.
and the Eye
(*in which is the* White
and the Apple)
with Eye-lids,
and an eye-brow, 15.
The Hand *being cloſed,*
is a Fiſt, 17.
being open is a palm, 18.
in the midſt, is the hollow 19.
of the Hand;
the extremity is the
Thumb, 20.
with four Fingers,
the Fore-finger, 21.
the Middle-finger, 22.
the Ring finger, 23.
and the Little-finger, 24.
In every one are
three joynts a. b. c.
and as many knuckles, d. e. f.
with a Nail, 25.

Lingua cum *Palato,*
Dentibus 16.
in *Maxilla.*
Mentum virile
regitur *Barba,* 14.
Oculus vero,
(in quo *Albugo*
& *Pupilla*)
palpebris,
& *ſupercilio,* 15.
Manus contracta,
Pugnus 17. eſt,
aperta *Palma,* 18.
in medio *Volæ,* 19.

extremitas,
Pollex, 20.
cum quatuor *Digitis,*
Indice 21.
Medio 22.
Annulari, 23.
& *Auriculari,* 24.
In quolibet ſunt
articuli tres *a. b. c.*
& totidem *Condyli d. e.*
cum *Ungue,* 25.

The Fleſh and Bowels. XL. *Caro & Viſcera.*



40

In the Body *are the* Skin
with the Membranes,
the Fleſh *with the* Muſcles,
the Chanels,
the Griſtles,
the Bones *and the* Bowels.
The Skin, 1. *being pull'd off,*
the Fleſh, 2. *appeareth,*
not in a continued lump
but being diſtributed,
as it were in ſtuft puddings,
which they call Muſcles,
whereof there are reckoned
four hundred and five,
having the Chanels of the Spi-
rits, to move the Members.
The Bowels *are the inward*
Members:
As in the Head, the Brains 3.
being compaſſed about with a
skull, and

In *Corpore* ſunt *Cutis*
cum *Membranis*,
Caro cum *Muſculis*,
Canales,
Cartilagines,
Oſſa & *Viſcera*.
Cute, 1. detractâ,
Caro, 2. apparet,
non continuâ maſsâ,
ſed diſtributa,
tanquam in farcimina,
quos vocant *Muſculos*,
quorum numerantur
quadringenti quinque,
canales *Spirituum*,
ad movendum *Membra*.
Viſcera ſunt *Membra* interna:
Ut in Capite, *Cerebrum*, 3.
circumdatum *Cranio*, &

the Skin which covereth the Skull.

In the Breast, the Heart, 4.
covered with a thin Skin about it, *and* the Lungs, 5.
breathing to and fro.

In the Belly,
the Stomach, 6.
and the Guts, 7.
covered with a Caul.
The Liver, 8.
and in the left side opposite against it, the Milt, 9.
the two Kidneys, 10.
and the Bladder, 11.

The Breast
is divided from the Belly by a thick Membrane, which is called the Mid-riff. 12.

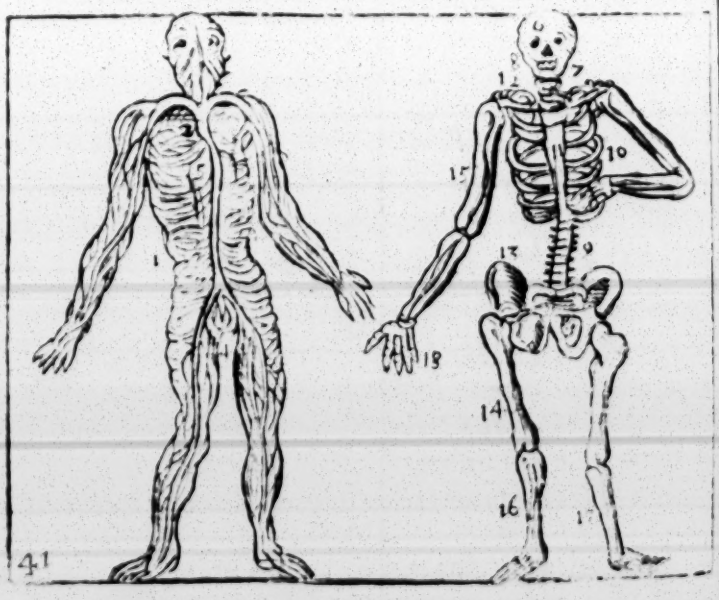
Pericranio.

In Pectore, *Cor*, 4.
obvolutum *Pericardio*,
& *Pulmo*, 5.
respirans.

In *Ventre*,
Ventriculus, 6.
& *Intestina*, 7.
obducta *Omento*.
Jecur (Hepar) 8.
& à sinistro oppositus
ei *Lien*, 9.
duo *Renes*, 10.
cum *Vesica*, 11.

Pectus
dividitur a Ventre
crassâ Membranâ,
quæ vocatur
Diaphragma, 12.

The Chanels and Bones. XLI. *Canales &c*



The Chanels of the Body are / Canales Corporis sun

the Veins, *carrying*
the Blood from the Li-
ver;
The Arteries (*carrying*) Heat
and Life *from the* Heart;
The Nerves *carrying Sense*
and Motion throughout the
Body from the Brain.
You shall find these three, 1.
every where joined together.
Besides, from the Mouth
into the Stomach is
the Gullet, 2,
the way of the meat and drink,
and by it to the Lights,
the Wezand, 5.
for breathing;
from the Stomach to the Arse
is a great Gut, 3.
to purge out the Ordure;
from the Liver to the Bladder,
the Ureter, 4.
for making water.
The Bones *are*
in the Head, the Skull, 6.
the two Cheek-bones, 7.
with thirty two Teeth, 8.
Then the Back-bone, 9.
the Pillar of the Body,
consisting of thirty four
turning Joints, *that the*
Body may bend it self.
The Ribs, 10.
whereof there are twenty four.
The Breast-bone, 11.
the two Shoulder-blades, 12.
the Buttock-bone, 13.
the bigger Bone *in the*
Arm, 15.
and the lesser-bone *in the* Arm.

Venæ deferentes
Sanguinem ex Hepate;

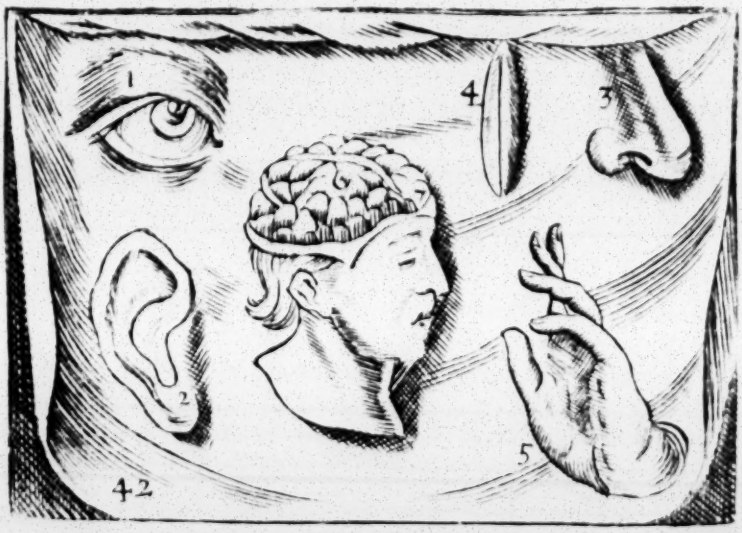
Arteriæ, calorem
& *Vitam e Corde,*
Nervi, Sensum
et Motum, per
Corpus a *Cerebro.*
Invenies hæc tria, 1.
ubique sociata.
Porro, ab Ore
in Ventriculum
Gula, 2.
via cibi ac potus;
& juxta hanc, ad Pulmonem
Guttur, 5.
pro respiratione;
a ventriculo ad Anum
Colon, 3.
ad excernendum *Stercus*;
ab Hepate ad Vesicam,
Ureter, 4.
reddendæ urinæ.
Ossa sunt
in Capite, *Calvaria*, 6.
duæ *Maxillæ*, 7.
cum XXXII. *Dentibus*, 8.
Tum, *Spina dorsi*, 9.
columna Corporis,
constans ex XXXIV.
Vertebris, ut Corpus
queat flectere se.
Costæ, 10.
quarum viginti quatuor.
Os pectoris, 11.
duæ *Scapulæ*, 12.
Os sessuale, 13.
Lacerti, 15.
& *Ulna*.

The Thigh-bone, 14.
the foremoſt, 15.
and the hindmoſt Bone,
in the Leg, 17.
The Bones of the Hand, 18.
are thirty four,
and of the foot, 19 *thirty*.
The Marrow *is in the Bones*.

Tibiæ, 14.
Fibulæ, 16. anterior,
& poſterior, 17.

Oſſa Manûs, 18.
ſunt triginta quatuor,
Pedis, 19, triginta.
Medulla eſt in Oſſibus.

The outward and inward Senſes. XLII. *Senſus externi & interni.*



There are five outward Senſes;
The Eye, 1. *ſeeth* Colours,
what is white or black,
green or blew,
red or yellow.
The Ear, 2. *heareth* Sounds,
both natural,
Voices and Words;
and artificial,

Sunt quinque externi *Senſus*;
Oculus, 1. videt *Colo*
quid album vel atrum,
viride vel cœruleum,
rubrum aut luteum, ſit.
Auris, 2. audit *Sono*,
tum naturales,
Voces & Verba;
tum artificiales,

Muſ

Muſical Tunes.

The Noſe, 3. ſcenteth *ſmells and ſtinks.*

The Tongue, 4. *with the roof of the Mouth taſts* Savours, *what is ſweet or bitter, keen or biting, ſower or harſh.*

The Hand, 5. *by touching* diſcerneth *the quantity and quality of things;*
the hot and cold,
the moiſt and dry,
the hard and ſoft,
the ſmooth and rough,
the heavy and light.

The inward Senſes *are three.*

The Common Senſe, 7. *under the* forepart of the head, *apprehendeth things taken from the outward Senſes.*

The Phantaſie, 6. *under* the crown of the head *judgeth of thoſe things, thinketh and dreameth.*

The Memory, 8 *under* the hinder part of the head, *layeth up every thing and fetcheth them out:* *it loſeth ſome,* *and this is* forgetfulneſs.

Sleep, *is the reſt of the Senſes.*

Tonos Muſicos.

Naſus, 3, *olfacit* odores & fœtores.

Lingua, 4. cum Palato guſtat *Sapores*, quid dulce aut amarum, acre aut acidum, acerbum aut auſterum.

Manus, 5. tangendo dignoſcit quantitatem, & qualitatem rerum; calidum & frigidum, humidum & ſiccum, durum & molle, æve & aſperum, grave & leve.

Senſus interni ſunt tres.

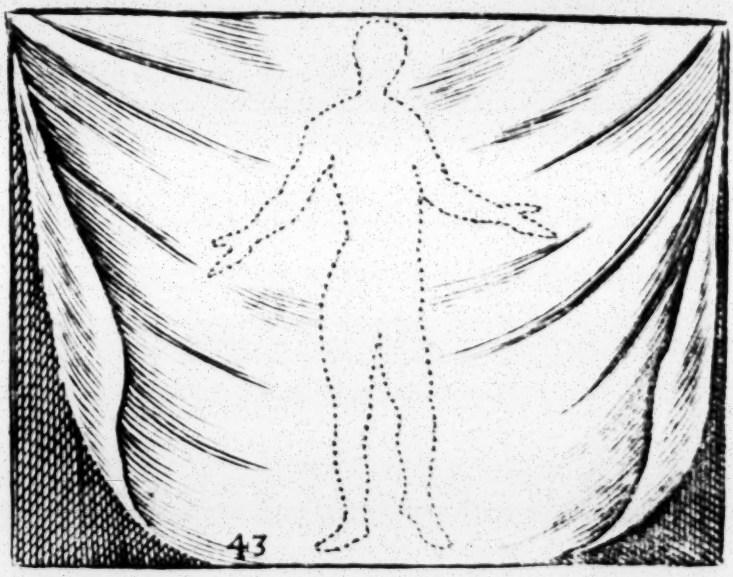
Senſus Communis, 7. ſub *ſincipite* apprehendit res perceptas a Senſibus externis.

Phantaſia, 6 ſub *vertice*, dijudicat res iſtas, cogitat, ſomniat.

Memoria, 8. ſub *occipitio*, recondit ſingula & depromit: deperdit quædam, & hoc eſt *oblivio.*

Somnus, eſt requies Senſuum.

The Soul of Man. XLIII. *Anima hominis.*



The Soul is the Life of the Body, one in the whole.
Only Vegetative *in* Plants;

Withal Senſitive *in* Animals;

And alſo rational *in* Men.

This conſiſteth in three things;

In the Underſtanding *whereby it judgeth and underſtandeth a thing good and evil, or true, or apparent.*

In the Will, *whereby it chooſeth, and deſireth, or rejecteth, or miſliketh a thing known.*

In the Mind, *whereby it purſueth*

Anima eſt vita corporis, una in toto.

Tantum *Vegetativa* in *Plantis*;

Simul *Senſitiva* in *Animalibus*;

Etiam *Rationalis* in *Homine*.

Hæc conſiſtet in tribus:

In *Mente* (Intellectu) quâ cognoſcit, & intelligit, bonum ac malum, vel verum, vel apparens.

In *Voluntate*, quâ eligit, & concupiſcit, aut rejicit, & averſatur cognitum.

In *Animo*, quo proſequitur

the Good chosen
or avoideth the Evil rejected.
Hence is Hope and Fear
in the desire,
and dislike.
Hence is Love and Joy,
in the Fruition:
But Anger and Grief,
in suffering.
The true judgment of a thing
is Knowledge;
the false, i Error,
Opinion and Suspicion.

Bonum electum,
vel fugit Malum rejectum,
Hinc Spes & Timor,
in cupidine,
& aversatione:
Hinc Amor & Gaudium,
in fruitione:
Sed Ira ac Dolor,
in passione.
Vera cognitio rei,
est Scientia;
falsa, Error,
Opinio, Suspicio.

XLIV.

Deformed and Monstrous People.

Deformes & Monstrosi.

Monstrous
and deformed People are
those which differ in the Body
from the ordinary shape.

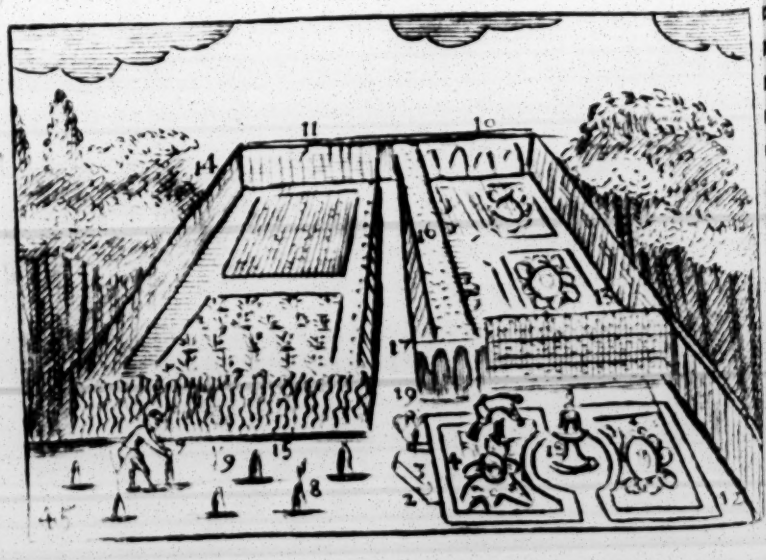
Monstrosi
& *deformes* sunt
abeuntes corpore
a communi formâ,

as are the huge Gyant, 1.
the little Dwarf, 2.
One with two Bodies, 3.
One with two Heads, 4.
and ſuch like Monſters.
Amongſt theſe are reckoned,
The jolt-headed, 5.
The great Noſed, 6.
The blubber-lipped, 7.
The Blub-cheeked, 8.
The goggle-eyed, 9.
The wry-necked, 10.
The great-throated, 11.
The Crump-backed, 12.
The Crump-footed, 13.
The ſteeple-crowned, 15.
add to theſe
The bald-pated, 14.

ut ſunt, immanis *Gigas*,
nanus (*Pumilio*) 2.
Bicorpor, 3.
Biceps, 4.
& id genus monſtra.
His accenſentur,
Capito, 5.
Naſo, 6.
Labeo, 7.
Bucco, 8.
Strabo, 9.
Obſtipus, 10.
Strumoſus, 11.
Gibboſus, 12.
Loripes, 13.
Cilo, 15.
adde
Calvaſtrum, 14.

XLV.

The Dreſſing of Gardens. *Hortorum cultu*



We have ſeen Man:
Now let us go on to Man's

Vidimus hominem:
Jam pergamus

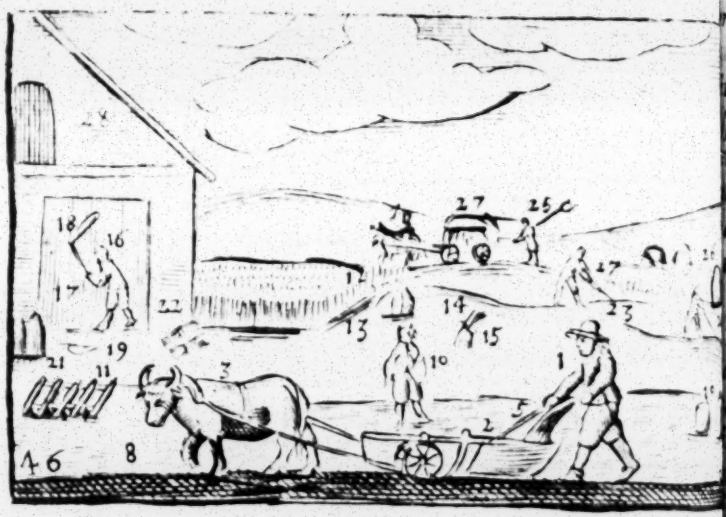
living, *and to* Handy-craft-
Trades, *which tend to it.*
The firſt and moſt ancient
ſuſtenance, *were the*
Fruits *of the* Earth.
Hereupon the firſt labour
of Adam, was
the dreſſing of a garden.
The Gardener, 1.
digge th in a Garden plot,
with a Spade, 2.
r Mattock, 3.
nd maketh Beds, 4.
nd places wherein to plant
Trees, 5.
n which he ſetteth
Seeds and Plants.
The Tree-Gardener, 6.
lanteth Trees, 7.
n an Orchard,
nd grafteth Cyons, 8.
n Stocks, 9.
He fenceth his Garden,
ither by care.
ith a mound, 10.
r a Stone-wall, 11.
r a rail, 12.
r Pales, 13.
r a Hedge, 14.
ade of Hedge-ſtakes,
nd bindings;
Or by Nature,
ith Brambles *and* Bryers, 15.
It is beautified
ith Walks, 16.
nd Galleries, 17.
It is watered
ith Fountains, 18.
nd a watering-pot, 19.

ad *Victum* hominis, & ad *Artes*
Mechanicas, quæ huc faciunt.
Primus & antiquiſſimus
Victus, erant
Fruges Terræ.
Hinc primus Labor
Adami,
Horti cultura.
Hortulanus (Olitor) 1
fodit in *Viridario*,
Ligone, 2.
aut *Bipalio*, 3.
facitque *Pulvinos*, 4.
ac *Plantaria*; 5.

quibus inſerit
Semina & *Plantas.*
Arborator, 6.
plantat Arbores, 7.
in *Pomario*,
inſeritque Surculos, 8.
Viviradicibus, 9.
Sepit hortum
vel Cura,
Muro, 10.
aut *Macerie*, 11.
aut *Vacerra*, 12.
aut *Plancis*, 13.
aut *Sepe*, 14.
flexî è *ſudibus*
& *vitilibus*;

Vel Natura,
Dumis & *Vepribus*, 15.
Ornatur
Ambulacri, 16.
& *Pergulis*, 17.
Rigatur,
Fontanis, 18.
& *Harpagio*, 19.

Husbandry. XLVI. *Agricu*



The Plow-man, 1.
yoketh Oxen, 3.
to a Plough, 2.
and holding the Plow-staff, 4.
in his left hand,
and the Plow-staff 5.
in his right hand,
with which he removeth
Clods, 6.
he cutteth the Land,
(which was manured afore
with Dung 8.)
with a Share, 7.
and a Coulter,
and maketh furrows, 9.
Then he soweth
the Seed, 10.
and harroweth *it in*
with a Harrow, 11.
The Reaper, 12.
shreareth the ripe Corn
with a Sickle 13.
gathereth up the handfuls, 14.

Arator, 1.
jungit *Boves*, 3.
Aratro, 2.
& tenens *Stivam*, 4.
lævâ,
Ralum, 5.
dextrâ,
quâ amovet
Glebas, 6.
scindit terram
(stercoratam antea
Fimo, 8.)
Vomere, 7.
et *Dentali*,
facitque *Sulcos*, 9.
Tum *seminat*
Semen 10.
& inoccat
Occæ, 11.
Messor, 12.
metit fruges maturas
Falce messoria, 13.
colligit *Manipulos*, 14.

d bindeth the Sheaves, 15.	& colligat *Mergetes*, 15.
The Thrasher 16.	*Tritor*, 16.
rashe h Corn	triturat frumentum
the Barn-floor, 17.	in *Area Horrei*, 17.
th a Flayl, 18.	*Flagello* (tribula 18.
seth it in a winnowing bas-	jactat *ventilabro*, 19.
t, 19.	
d so winnoweth the Chaff,	atque ita *Palea*
d the Straw, 20.	& *Stramine* 20.
e separated from it,	separant,
putteth it into Sacks, 21.	congerit in *Saccos*, 21
The Mower, 22.	*Fænisica*, 22.
maketh Hay *in a* Meadow,	facit *Fœnum* in *Prato*,
tting down Grass	delecans *Gramen*
th a Sithe, 23.	*Falce fenaria*, 23.
d maketh it together	corradinque
th a Rake, 24.	*Rastro*, 24.
d maketh up Cocks, 26.	componit *cervos* 26.
th a fork, 25. *and*	*Furca*, 25. &
rrieth it on Carriages, 27.	convehit *Vehibus* 27.
to the Hay-barn, 28.	in *Fœnile*, 28.

rasing. XLVII. *Pecuaria.*

Tillage

Tillage of ground,
and keeping Cattle,
was in old time the care of
Kings and Noble-men;
at this Day only of the meaneſt
ſort of People.

Cultus Agrorum,
& res pecuaria,
antiquiſſimis temporibus
erat cura Regum, Heroum
hodie tantum infimæ
Plebis.

The Neat-herd 1.
calleth out the Heards, 2.
out of the Beaſt-houſes 3.
with a Horn 4.
and driveth them to feed.

Bubulcus 1.
evocat *Armenta* 2.
è *Bo ilibus* 3.
Buccina Cornu 4.
& ducit paſtum.

The Shepherd, 5.
feedeth his Flock, 6.
being furniſhed with a Pipe 7
and a Scrip, 8.
and a Sheep-hook, 9.
having with him a great
Dog, 10.
fenced with a Collar, 11.
againſt the Wolves.

Opilio (Paſtor) 5.
paſcit *Gregem* 6.
inſtructus *Fiſtu'a*, 7.
& *Pera*, 8
ut & *Pedo*, 9.
habens ſecum *Moloſſum*
munitum *Millo*, 11.
contra Lupos.

Swine 12
are fed out of a Swine Trough.

Sues, 12.
ſaginantur ex *aqua'iculo*

The Farmer's Wife 13.
milketh the Udder
of the Cow 14.
at the Cratch 15.
over a Milk-pale, 16.
and maketh Butter
of Cream
in a Churn, 17.
and Cheeſes, 18.
of Curds.

Villica, 13.
mulget *Ubera*
v cca 14.
ad *Præſepe* 15.
ſuper *mulctra*, 16.
et facit *Butyrum*
è *flore lactis*,
in Vaſe *butyraceo* 17.
et Caſeos 18.
è *Coagulo*.

The Wool 19.
is ſhorn from Sheep.
whereof ſeveral Garments
are made.

Lana, 19.
detondetur *Ovibus*,
ex quâ variæ *Veſtes*
conficiuntur.

XLVIII.

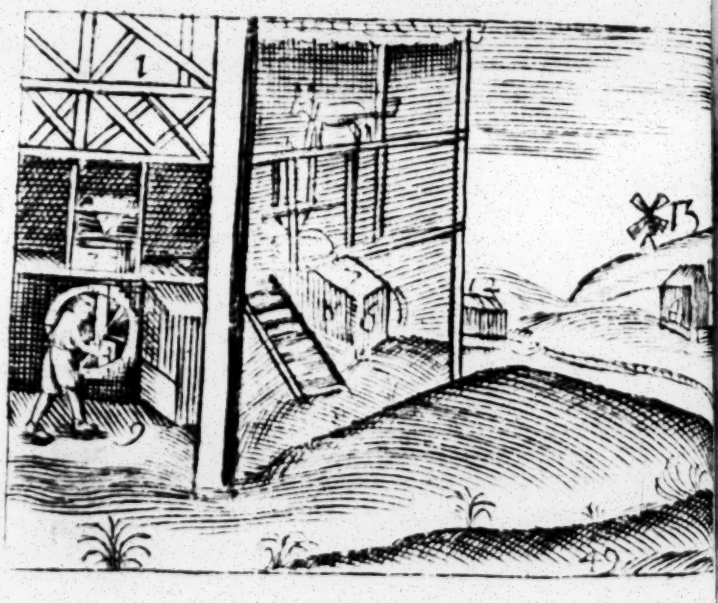
The making of Honey. *Mellificium.*

The Bees *ſend out*
ſwarm, 1. *and ſet over it*
Leader, 2.
That ſwarm
ing ready to fly away,
recalled by the Tinkling
a brazen Veſſel, 3.
d is put up
to a new Hive, 4.
They make little Cells
ith ſix corners. 5.
d fill them with Honey-dew,
d make Combs, 6.
which the Honey
runneth, 7.
The Partitions *being*
elted with fire,
into Wax, 8.

Apes emittunt
Examen, 1. adduntque illi
Ducem Regem) 2.
Examen illud,
avolaturum,
revocatur tinnitu
Vaſis ænei, 3.
& includitur
novo *Alvo ari,* 4.
Struunt *Cellulas*
ſexangulares, 5.
et complent eas *Melligine,*
& faciunt *Favos,* 6.
è quibus *Mel*
effluit, 7.
Crates
liquati igne
abeunt in *Ceram,* 8.

Grinding

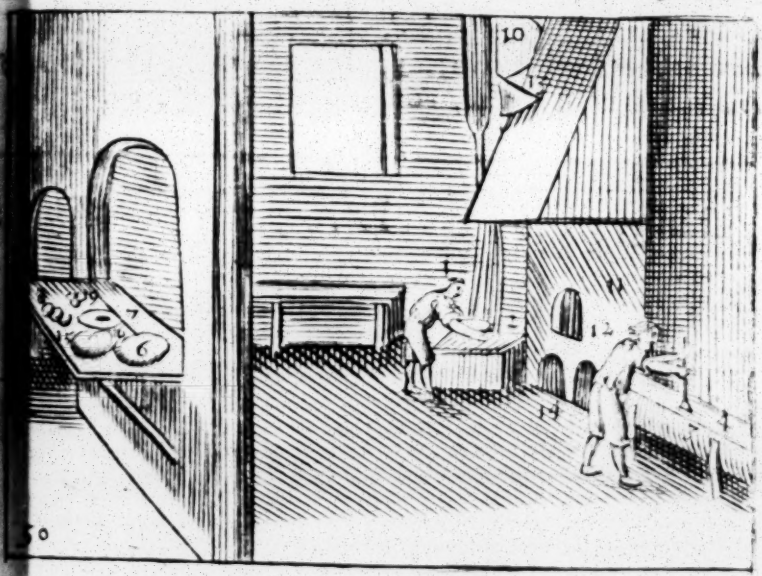
Grinding. XLIX.



In a Mill, 1.
a stone, 2. *runneth upon a stone*, 3.
A Wheel, 4.
turning them about.
And grindeth Corn poured in by a Hopper, 5.
and parteth the Bran, 6.
falling into the Trough, 7.
from the Meal sifting through a Bolter, 8.
Such a Mill was first a Hand-mill, 9.
then a Horse-mill, 10.
then a Water mill, 11.
and a Ship-mill, 12.
and at last, a Wind-mill, 13.

In *Mola*,
Lapis 2. currit super lapidem, 3.
Rota, 4.
circumagente,
et conterit grana infu[sa]
per *Infundibulum*, 5.
separatque *Furfurem*,
decidentem in *Cistam*,
a *Farina* Polline)
elabente per *Excussor[em]*
Talis Mola primum
Manuaria, 9.
deinde *Jumentaria*, 10.
tum *Aquatica*, 11.
& *Navalis*, 12.
tandem, *Alata* (*ventica*) 13.

Bread-baking. L. *Panificium.*



The Baker, 1.
fteth the Meal
n a Rindge, 2.
nd putteth it into the Knead-
ng-trough, 3.
Then he poureth water to it,
nd maketh Dough, 4.
nd kneadeth it
ith a wooden slice, 5.
Then he maketh
Loaves, 6. Cakes, 7.
Cimnels, 8. Rolls, 9. *&c.*
Afterwards he setteth them
n a Peel, 10.
nd putteth them thorow
he Oven-mouth, 12.
nto the Oven, 11.
But first he pulleth out the
fire and the Coals with a
Coal-rake, 13.

Pistor, 1.
cernit *Farinam*
Cribro, 2. (pollinario)
& indit *Mactræ*, 3.

Tum affundit aquam,
& facit *Massam*, 4.
depsitque
spatha, 5. ligneâ.
Dein format
Panes, 6. *Placentas*, 7.
Similas, 8. *Spiras*, 9, &c.
Post imponit
Palæ, 10.
& ingerit *Furno*, 11.

per *Præfurnium*, 12.
Sed priùs eruit
ignem & Carbones
Rutabulo, 13.

which

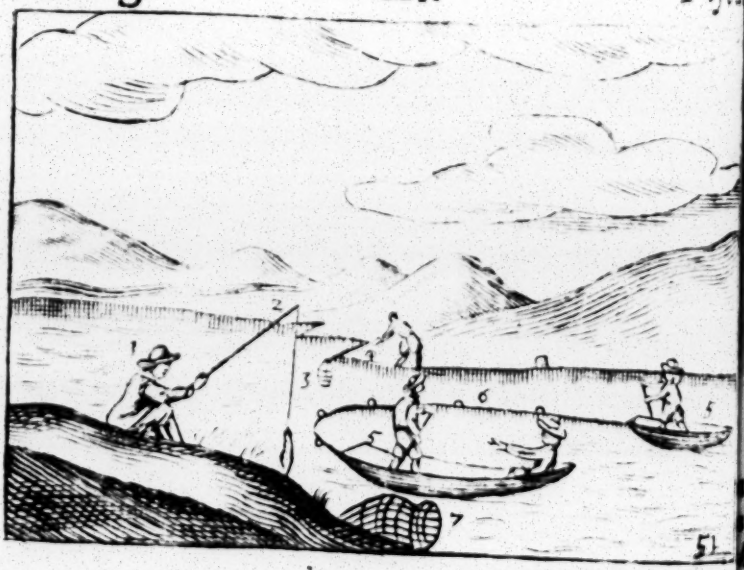
which he layeth on a heap underneath, 14.

And thus is Bread *baked, having the* Cruſt *without*, 15. *and the* Crumb *within*, 16.

quos congerit infra 14.

Et ſic *Panis* pinſitur habens extra *Cruſtam*, intus *Micam*, 16.

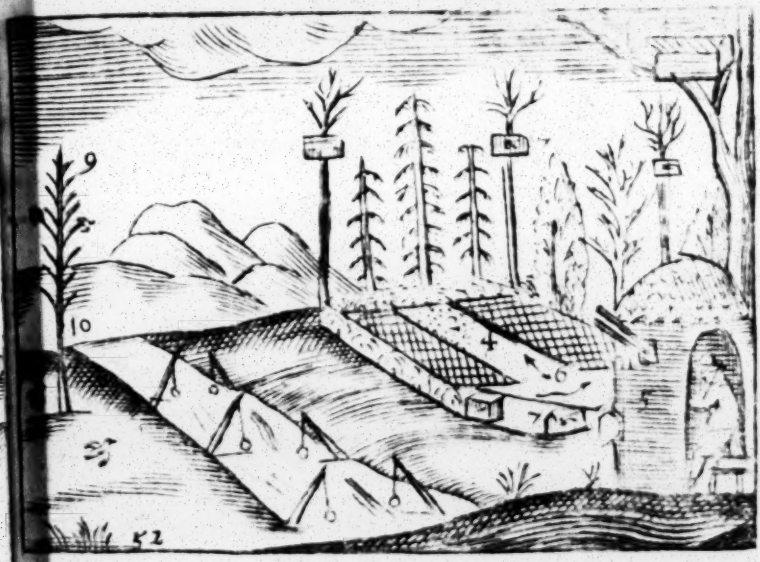
Fiſhing. LI. *Piſca*



The Fiſher-man, 1. *catcheth fiſh, either on the Shoar, with an* Hook, 2. *which hangeth by a* Line *from the* angling-rod, *on which the* Bait *ſticketh*; *or with a* Cleek net, 3. *which hangeth on a* Pole, 4. *is put into the Water*; *or in a* Boat, 5. *with a* Trammel-net, 6. *or with a* Wheel, 7. *which is laid in the Water by Night.*

Piſcator, 1. captat piſces, ſive in littore, *Hamo*, 2. qui pendet *filo* ab *arundine*, & cui *Eſca* inhæret: ſive *Fundâ*, 3. quæ pendens *Pertica*, 4. immittitur aquæ; ſive in *Cymba*, 5. *Reti*, 6. ſive *Naſſa*, 7. quæ demergitur per Noctem.

Fowling. LII. *Aucupium.*



The Fowler, 1. *maketh*
Bed, 2. *ſpreadeth*
Bird-net, 3.
throweth a Bait, 4. *upon it,*
and hiding himſelf
in a Hut, 5.
He allureth Birds,
by the chirping of Lure-birds,
which partly hop upon the
Bed, 6.
and are partly ſhut in Cages, 7.
And thus he entangleth
Birds that fly over in his Net,
whilſt they ſettle themſelves
down:
Or *he ſetteth* Snares, 8.
in which they hang and ſtran-
gle themſelves:
Or *ſetteth* Lime-twigs, 9.

in a Perch, 10.

Auceps, 1. exſtruit
Aream, 2. ſuperſtruit
illi *Rete* aucupatorium, 3.
obſipat *Eſcam,* 4.
& abdens ſe
in *Latibulo,* 5.
allicit Aves,
cantu *Illicum,*
qui partim in Area cur-
runt, 6.
partim incluſi ſunt Caveis, 7.
atque ita obruit
tranſvolantes Aves Reti,
dum ſe demittunt:

Aut tendit *Tendiculas,* 8.
quibus ſuſpendunt &
ſuffocant ſeipſas:
Aut exponit *Viſcatos cala-*
mos, 9.
Amiti, 10.

upon which if they ſit
they enwrap their Feathers,
that they cannot fly away,
and fall down to the ground.
Or he catcheth them
with a Pole, 11.
or a Pit-fall, 12.

quibus ſi inſident,
implicant pennas,
ut nequeant avolare,
& decidunt in terram.
Aut captat
Pertica, 11.
vel *Decipula*, 12.

Hunting. LIII. *Venatio*

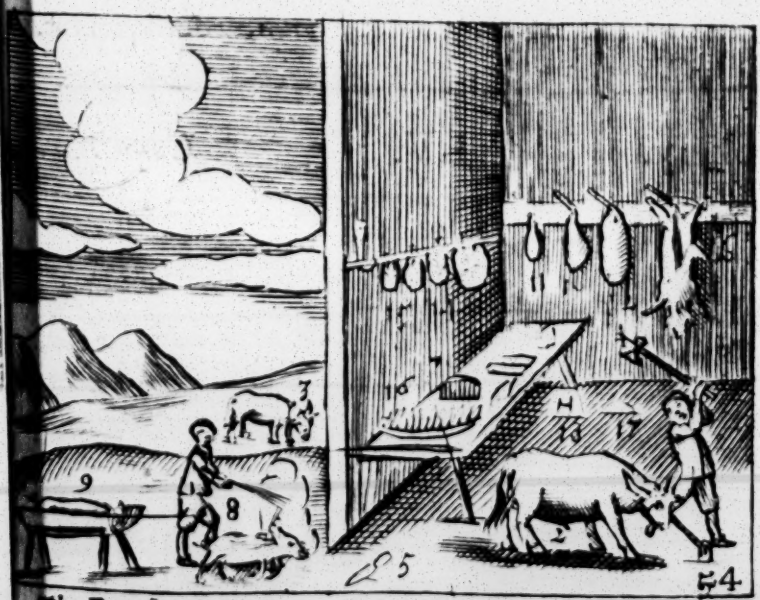
The Hunter, 1.
hunteth wild Beaſts,
whilſt he beſetteth a Wood
with Toyls, 2.
ſtretched out upon
Shoars, 3.
The Beagle, 4.
traceth the wild Beaſt,
or findeth him out by the ſcent;
the Tumbler, *or* Greyhound, 5.
purſueth it.
The Wolf,
falleth into a Pit, 6.

Venator, 1.
venatur Feras,
dum cingit Sylvam,
Caſſibus, 2.
tentis ſuper
Varos, 3. (furcillas.)
Canis ſagax, 4.
veſtigat Feram,
aut indagat odoratu;
Vertagus, 5.
perſequitur.
Lupus,
incidit in *Foveam*, 6.

the Stag, 7. *as he runneth away*
into Toyls.
The Boar, 8.
is ſtruck through
with a Hunting-ſpear, 9.
The Bear, 10.
is bitten by Dogs,
and is knocked
with a Club, 11.
If any thing get away,
it eſcapeth, 12. *as here*
a Hare, *and a* Fox.

fugiens *Cervus*, 7.
in *Plagas*.
Aper, 8.
tranſverberatur
Venabulo, 9.
Urſus, 10.
mordetur à Canibus,
& tunditur
Clavâ, 11.
Si quid effugit
evadit, 12. ut hic
Lepus & *Vulpes*.

Butchery. LIV. *Lanionia.*



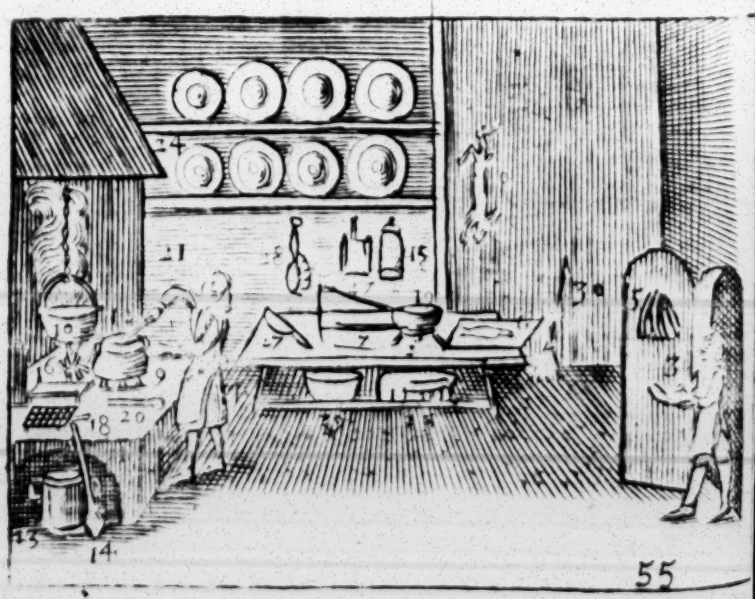
The Butcher, 1.
killeth fat Cattle, 2.
(*The* Lean, 3.
are not fit to eat.)
He knocketh them down
with an Ax, 4.
and cutteth their Throat

Lanio, 1.
mactat *Pecudem altilem*, 2.
(*Veſcula*, 3.
non ſunt veſca.)
Proſternit
Clavâ, 4.
vel jugulat

with a Slaughter-knife, 5.
he flayeth them, 6.
and cutteth them in pieces,
and hangeth out the fleſh
to ſell in the Shambles, 7.
He dreſſeth a Swine, 8.
with fire,
or ſcalding water, 9.
and maketh Gamons, 10.
Piſtils, 11.
and Flitches, 12.
Beſides ſeveral Puddings,
Chitterlings, 13.
Bloodings, 14.
Liverings, 15.
Sauſages, 16.
The Fat, 17.
and Tallow, 18. *are melted.*

Cunaculo, 5.
excoriat (deglubit,) 6.
diſſecatque
& exponit carnes,
venum in *Macello*, 7.
Glabrat *Suem*, 8.
igne,
vel aquâ fervidâ, 9.
& facit *Pernas*, 10.
Petaſones, 11.
& *Succidias*, 12.
Prætereà *Farcimina* vari
Fa iſcos, 13.
Apexabones, 14.
Tomacula, 15.
Botulos, (Lucanicas) 16.
Adeps, 17.
& *Sebum*, 18. eliquantur.

Cookery. LV. *Coquinaria*



The Yeoman *of the* Larder, 1.
bringeth forth Proviſion, 2.
out of the Larder, 3.

Promus Condus, 1.
profert *Obſonia*, 2.
è *Penu*, 3.

The Cook, 4. *taketh them, and maketh* ſeveral Meats
He firſt pulleth off the Feathers and draweth the Guts out of he Birds, 5.
He ſcaleth and ſplitteth Fiſh, 6.
He draweth ſome fleſh with Lard, *by means of a* Larding-needle, 7.
He caſeth Hares, 18.
then he boileth them in Pots, 9.
and Kettles, 10,
on the Hearth, 11.
and ſcummeth them with a Scummer, 12.
He ſeaſoneth things that are boyled with Spices, which he poundeth with a Peſtil, 14. *in a* Morter, 13, *or grateth with a* Grater, 15.
He roaſteth ſome on Spits, 16.
and with a Jack, 17.
or upon a Grid iron, 8.
Or fryeth them in a Frying-pan, 19.
upon a Brand-iron, 20.
Kitchin Utenſils *beſides are,*
a Cole-rake, 21.
a Chafing-diſh, 22.
a Trey, 23.
(*in which* Diſhes, 24.
and Platters, 25. *are waſhed*)
a pair of Tongs, 26.
a Shredding knife, 7.
a Colander, 28.
a Basket, 29.
and a Beſom, 30.

Coquus, 4. accipit ea
& coquit *varia Eſculenta*.
Prius deplumat,
& exenterat *Aves*. 5.

Deſquamat, &
exdorſuat *Piſces*, 6.
Trajectat quaſdem carnes
Lardo, ope
Creacentri, 7.
Lepores, 8. exuit,
tum elixat *Ollis*, 9.
& *Cacabis*, 10.
in *Foco*, 11.
& deſpumat
Cigula, 12.
Condit elixata,
Aromatibus,
quæ comminuit
Piſtillo, 14. in *Mortario*, 13.
aut terit *Rudula*. 15.
Quædam aſſat *Verubus*, 16.
& *Automato*, 17.
vel ſuper *Craticulum*, 18.
Vel frigit
Sartagine, 19.
ſuper *Tripodem*, 20.
Vaſa Coquinaria præterea ſunt,
Rutabulum. 21.
Foculus (Ignitabulum) 22.
Trua, 23.
(in quâ *Catini*, 24.
& *Patinæ*, 25. eluuntur)
Pruniceps, 26
Culter inciſorius, 27.
Qualus, 28.
Corbis, 29
& *Scopa*, 30.

The Vintage. LVI. *Vindemia*

Wine groweth
in the Vine-yard, 1.
where Vines *are propagated,*
and tyed with Twigs
to Trees, 2.
or to Props, 3.
or Frames, 4.

When the time of Grape-gathering is come, they cut off
the Bunches,
and carry them in
Measures of three Bushels, 5
and throw them into a Vat, 6.
and tread them
with their Feet, 7.
or stamp them
with a Wooden-Pestil, 8.
and squeeze out the juice
in a Wine press, 9.
which is called Must, 11.

Vinum crescit
in *Vinea*, 1.
ubi *Vites* propagantur,
& alligantur viminibus
ad *Arbores*, 2.
vel ad *Palos* (ridicas) 3.
vel ad *Juga*, 4.

Cùm tempus vindemiæ
adest, abscindunt
Botros,
& comportant
Trimodiis, 5.
conjiciuntque in *Lacum*, 6.
calcant
Pedibus, 7.
aut tundunt
Ligneo Pilo, 8.
& exprimunt succum
Torculari, 9.
qui dicitur *Mustum*, 11.

and being received
in a great Tub, 10.
it is poured nto
Hogſheads, 12.
it is ſtopped up, 15.
and being laid cloſe in Cellars
upon Settles, 14.
it becometh Wine.
It is drawn out of the
Hogſhead, *with a* Cock, 13.
or Faucet, 16.
(in which is a Spigot*)*
the Veſſel being unbunged.

& exceptum
Orca, 10.
infunditur
Vaſis (Doliis) 12.
operculatur, 15.
& abditum in *Cellis*,
ſuper *Cantherios*, 14.
abit in *Vinum*
Promitur e *Dolio*
Siphone, 13.
aut *Tubulo*, 16
in quo eſt *Epiſtomium*)
Vaſe relito.

Brewing. LVII. *Zythopœia.*

Where Wine *is not to be had,*
they drink Beer,
which is brewed of Malt, 1.
and Hops, 2.
in a Caldron, 3.
afterwards it is poured
into Vats, 4.

Ubi *Vinum* non habetur,
bibitur *Cereviſia* (Zythus)
quæ coquitur ex *Byne*, 1.
& *Lupulo*, 2.
in *Aheno*, 3.
poſt effunditur
in *Lacus*, 4.

and when it is cold,
it is carried in Soes, 5.
into the Cellar, 6.
and is put into Veſſels.

Brandy-wine,
extracted by the power of heat
from dregs of Wine *in a* Pan, 7.
over which a Limbeck, 8.
is placed,
droppeth through a Pipe, 9.
into a Glaſs.

Wine and Beer, when they turn ſowre, become Vinegar.

Of Wine
and Honey they make Mead.

& frigefactum,
defertur *Labris*, 5.
in *Cellaria*, 6.
& infunditur vaſibus.

Vinum ſublimatum,
extractum vi Caloris
e fecibus Vini in *Aheno*, 7.
cui *Alembicum*, 8.
ſuperimpoſitum eſt,
deſtillat per *Tubum*, 9.
in *Vitrum*.

Vinum & Cereviſia, cum
aceſcunt, fiunt *Acetum*.

Ex Vino & Melle tacium
Mulſum.

A Feaſt. LVIII. *Convivium.*

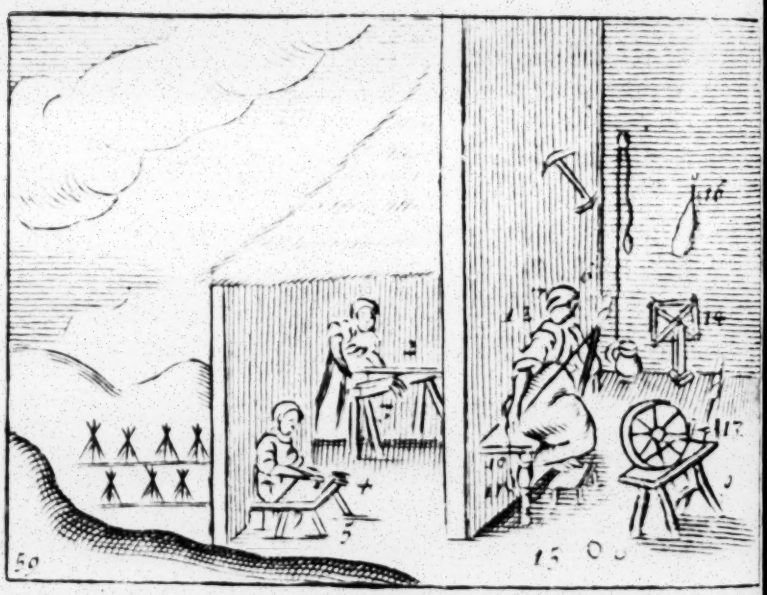
When a Feaſt
is made ready,
the Table is covered
with a Carpet, 1.

Cum *Convivium*
apparatur,
Menſa ſternitur
Tapetibus, 1.

and a Ta'le-cloth, 2.
by the Waiters,
who beſides lay
the Trenchers, 3.
Spoons, 4,
Knives, 5.
with little Forks, 6.
Table-napkins, 7.
Bread, 8.
with a Salt-ſeller, 9.
Meſſes *are brought*
in Platters, 10.
a Pie, 19. *or a* Plate.
The ueſts *being brought in*
by the Hoſt, 11.
waſh their hands
out of a Laver, 12.
or Ewer, 14.
over a Hand-baſin, 13.
or Bowl, 15.
and wipe them
with a Hand-towel, 16.
hen they ſit at the Table
Chairs, 17.
The Carver, 18.
eaketh up the good Cheer,
d divideth it.
Sauces *are ſet amongſt*
oaſt-meat, *in* Sawcers, 20.
The Butler, 21. *filleth*
ong Wine
t of a Cruiſe, 25.
Wine-pot, 26.
Flagon, 27.
o Cups, 22.
Glaſſes, 23.
hich ſtand
on a Cupboard, 24.
and he reacheth them to the
Maſter of the Feaſt, 28.
who drinketh to his Gueſts.

& *Mappa*, 2.
à *Triclin riis*,
qui præterea opponunt
Diſcos (rbes) 3.
Cochlearia, 4.
Cu tros, 5.
cum *Fuſcinu'is*, 6.
Mappulas, 7.
Panem, 8.
cum *Salino*, 9.
Fercu a inferuntur
in *Patinis*, 10.
Artocr a, 19. in *Lance.*
Convivæ introducti
ab *Hoſpite* 11.
abluunt manus
è *Gutturnio*, 2.
vel *Aquali*, 14.
ſuper *la luvium*, 13.
aut *Pelvim*, 15
terguntque
Mantili, 16.
tum aſſident Menſæ
per *Sedilia*, 17.
Structor, 18.
deartuat dapes,
& diſtribuit.
Embammata interponuntur
Aſſutaris in Scutellis, 20.
Pincerna, 21. infundit
Te retum,
ex *Urceo*, 25.
vel *Cantharo*, 26.
vel *Lagena*, 27.
in *Pocula*, 22.
& *Vitrea*, 23.
quæ extant
in *Abaco*, 24.
& porrigit,
Convivatori, 28.
qui propinat *Hoſpitibus.*

The dreſſing of Line. LIX. *Tractatio Lini*



Line *and* Hemp
being rated in water,
and dryed again, 1.
are braked
with a wooden Brake, 2.
where the Shives, 3. *fall down,*
then they are heckled
with an Iron Heckle, 4.
where the Tow, 5.
is parted from it.

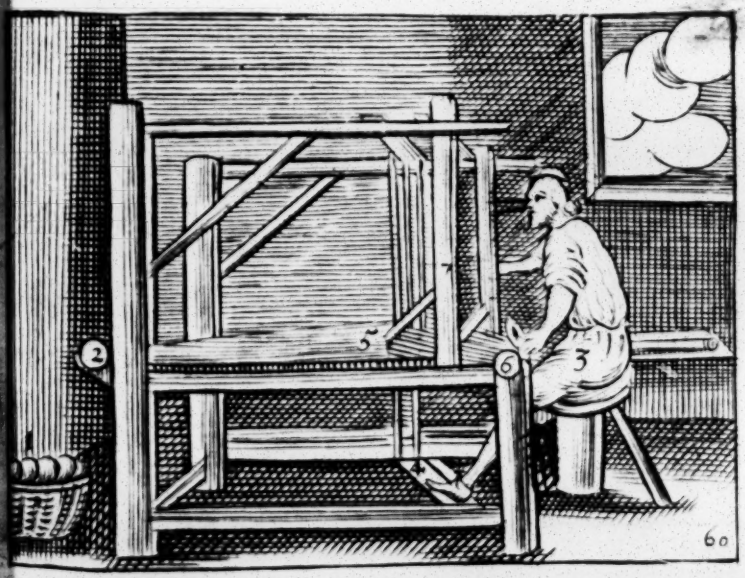
Flax *is tyed to a* Diſtaff, 6.
by the Spinſter, 7.
which with her left hand
pulleth out the Thread, 8.
and with her right hand
turneth a Wheel, 9.
or a Spindle, 10.
upon which is a Wharl, 11.
The ſpool receiveth
the Thread, 13.

Linum & Cannabis,
macerata aquis,
et ſiccata rurſum, 1.
contunduntur
Frangibulo ligneo, 2.
ubi *Cortices,* 3. decidunt,
tum carminantur
Carmine ferreo, 4.
ubi *Stupa,* 5.
ſeparatur.
Linum purum alligatur *Colo* 6.
à *Netrice,* 7.
quæ ſiniſtra
trahit *Filum,* 8.
dextrâ, 12.
Rhombum (girgilum) 9.
vel *Fuſum,* 10.
in quo *Verticillus,* 11.
Volva accipit
Fila, 13.

hich is drawn thence
pon a Yarn-windle, 14.
nce either Clews, 15.
re wound up,
Hanks, 16. *are made.*

inde deducuntur
in *Alabrum*, 14.
hinc vel *Glomi*, 15.
glomerantur,
vel *Fasciculi*, 16. fiunt.

Weaving. LX. *Textura,*



The Webster
ndoeth the Clews, 1.
nto Warp,
nd wrappeth it about
he Beam, 2.
nd as he ſitteth
n his Loom, 3.
e treadeth upon the Tred-
lles, 4. *with his Feet.*
He divideth the Warp, 5.
with Yarn,
nd throweth the Shuttle, 6.
hrough, in which is the Woofe,
nd ſtriketh it cloſe

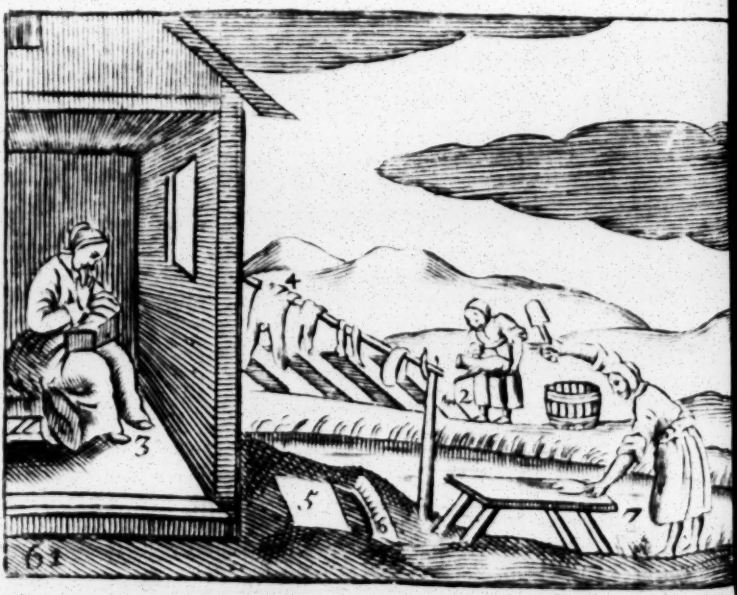
Textor
diducit *Glomos*, 1.
in *Stamen*,
& circumvolvit
Jugo, 2.
ac ſedens
in *Textrino*, 3.
calcat *Inſilia*, 4.
pedibus.
Diducit *Stamen*, 5.
Liciis,
& trajicit *Radium*, 6.
in quo eſt *Trama*,
ac denſat

with

with the Sley, 7.
and ſo maketh
Linen cloth, 8.
So alſo the Clothier
maketh Cloth *of* Wool.

Pectine, 7.
atque ita conficit
Linteum, 8.
Sic etiam *Panniſex*
facit *Pannum* è *Lana*.

Linen Cloths. LXI. *Lin*



Linnen-webs
are bleached in the Sun, 1.
with Water pou ed on them, 2.
till they be white.
O *them the* Sempſter, 3.
ſoweth Shirts, 4.
Handkirchers, 5.
Bands, 6. Caps, *&c.*
Theſe if they be fouled,
are waſhed a ain
by the Landreſs, 7. *in water,*
or Lee *and* Sope.

Linteamina
inſolantur, 1.
aquâ perfuſâ, 2.
donec candeſiant.
Ex iis *Sartrix*, 3.
ſuit *Induſia*, 4.
Muccinia, 5.
Collaria, 6. *Capitia*, &c.
Hæc, ſi ſordidentur
lavantur rurſum,
a *Lotrice*, 7. aquâ,
ſive *Lixivio* ac *Sapone*.

The Taylor. LXII. *Sartor*

62

The Taylor, 1.
eth Cloth, 2. *with* Shears, 3.
ſeweth it together with a dle *and* double thread, 4.
hen he preſſeth the Seams *a* Preſſing-iron, 5.
And thus he maketh
oats, 6.
ith Plaits, 7.
which the Border, 8. *is below,*
ith Laces, 9.
Cloaks, 10.
ith a Cape, 11.
nd Sleeve Coats, 12.
Doublets, 13.
ith Buttons, 14.
nd Cuffs, 15.
Breeches, 16.
ometimes with Ribbons, 17.
Stockins, 18.
Gloves, 19.

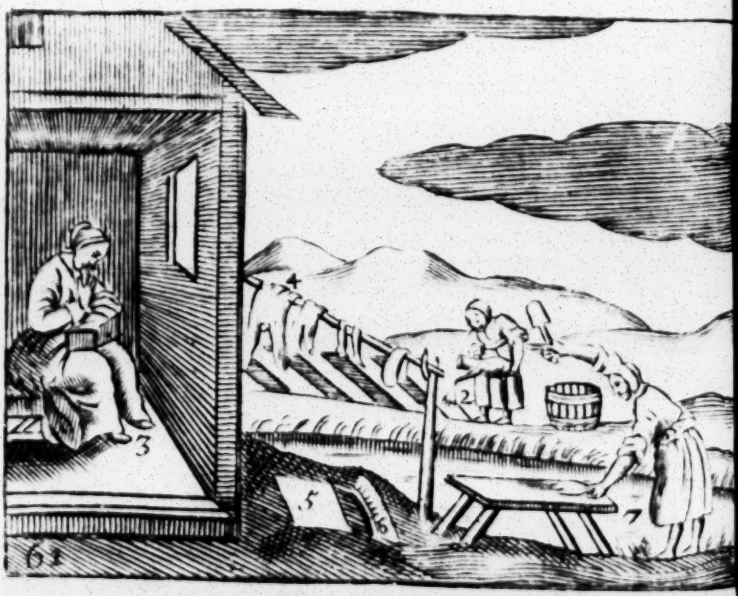
Sartor, 1.
diſcindit *Pannum*, 2. *Forſice* 3.
conſuitque *Acu* & *Filo duplicato*, 4.
Poſteâ complanat *Suturas Ferramento*, 5.
Sicque conficit
Tunicas, 6.
Plicatas, 7.
in quibus infra eſt *Fimbria*, 8.
cum *Inſitiis*, 9.
Pallia, 10.
cum *Patagio*, 11.
& *Togas Manicatas*, 12.
Thoraces, 13.
cum *Globulis*, 14.
& *Manicis*, 15.
Caligas, 16.
aliquando cum *Lemniſcis*, 17.
Tibialia, 18.
Chirotheras, 19.

Mun-

with the Sley, 7.
and ſo maketh
Linen cloth, 8.
So alſo the Clothier
maketh Cloth *of* Wool.

Pectine, 7.
atque ita conficit
Linteum, 8.
Sic etiam *Panniſex*
facit *Pannum* è *Lana*.

Linen Cloths. LXI. *Lint*



Linnen-webs
are bleached in the Sun, 1.
with Water pou ed on them, 2.
till they be white.
O *them the* Sempſter, 3.
ſoweth Shirts, 4.
Handkirchers, 5.
Bands, 6. Caps, *&c.*
Theſe if they be fouled,
are waſned a ain
by the Landreſs, 7. *in water,*
w Lee *and* Sope.

Linteamina
inſolantur, 1.
aquâ perfuſâ, 2.
donec candeſiant.
Ex iis *Sartrix*, 3.
ſuit *Induſia*, 4.
Muccinia, 5.
Collaria, 6. *Capitia*, &c.
Hæc, ſi ſordidentur
lavantur rurſum,
a *Lotrice*, 7. aquâ,
ſive *Lixivio* ac *Sapone*.

The Taylor. LXII. *Sartor.*

62

The Taylor, 1.
eth Cloth, 2. *with* Shears, 3.
seweth it together with a edle *and* double thread, 4.
Then he preſſeth the Seams *h a* Preſſing-iron, 5.
And thus he maketh oats, 6.
ith Plaits, 7.
which the Border, 8. *is below,*
ith Laces, 9.
Cloaks, 10.
ith a Cape, 11.
nd Sleeve Coats, 12.
Doublets, 13.
ith Buttons, 14.
nd Cuffs, 15.
Breeches, 16.
ometimes with Ribbons, 17.
Stockins, 18.
Gloves, 19.

Sartor, 1.
diſcindit *Pannum*, 2. *Forfice* 3.
conſuitque *Acu* & *Filo duplicato*, 4.
Poſteâ complanat *Suturas Ferramento*, 5.
Sicque conficit
Tunicas, 6.
Plicatas, 7.
in quibus infra eſt *Fimbria*, 8.
cum *Inſitiis*, 9.
Pallia, 10.
cum *Patagio*, 11.
& *Togas Manicatas*, 12.
Thoraces, 13.
cum *Globulis*, 14.
& *Manicis*, 15.
Caligas, 16.
aliquando cum *Lemniſcis*, 17.
Tibialia, 18.
Chirotheças, 19.

Mun-

Muntero Caps, 20. *&c.*
* *So the* Furrier *maketh* Furred Garments *of* Furs.

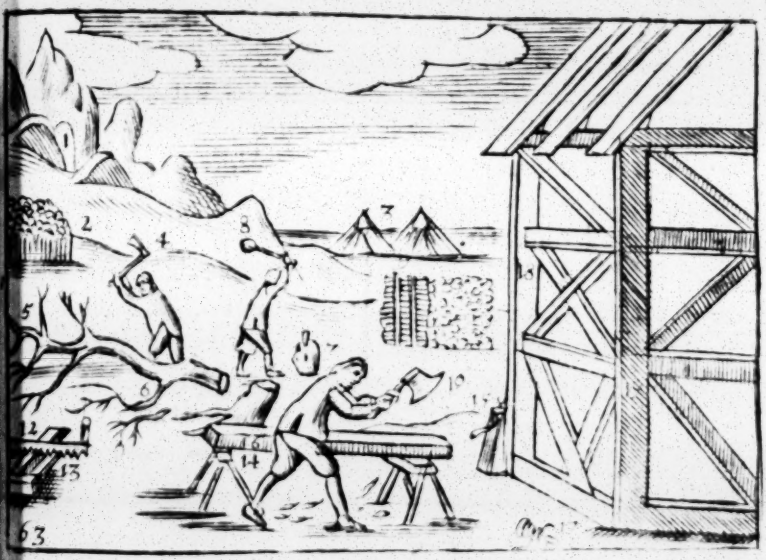
Amiculum, 20. &c.
Sic *Pellio* facit *Pellicia* è *Pellibus*.

The Shoemaker. LXIII.

The Shoemaker, 1.
maketh Slippers, 7.
Shoes, 8.
(*in which is ſeen above, the* Upper-leather, *beneath the* Sole, *and on both ſides the* Latchets)
Boots, 9.
and High Shoes, 10.
of Leather, 5.
(*which is cut with a* Cutting-knife) 6.
by means of an Awl, 2.
and Lingel, 3.
upon a Laſt, 4.

Sutor, 1.
conficit Crepidas (*Sandalia*
Calceo, 8.
(in quibus ſpectatur ſuperne *Obſtragulum*, inferne *Solea*, et utrinque *Anſæ*)
Ocreas, 9.
et *Perones*, 10.
e *Corios* 5.
(quod diſcinditur *Scalpro Sutorio*, 6.)
ope *Subulæ*, 2.
et Fili *picati*, 3.
ſuper *Modum*, 4.

The Carpenter. LXIV. *Faber lignarius.*



We have ſeen Mans food and
loathing: now his Dwelling
followeth.
At firſt they dwelt
in Caves, 1. *then in*
Booths, *or* Huts, 2.
and then again in Tents, 3.
at the laſt in Houſes.
The Woodman
felleth and heweth down
Trees, 5. *with an* Ax, 4.
the Bough, 6. *remaining.*
He cleaveth Knotty Wood
with a Wedge, 7.
which he forceth in
with a Beetle, 8.
and maketh Wood-ſtacks, 9.
The Carpenter
squareth Timber
with a Chip-Ax, 10.

Hominis victum & amictum, vidimus: ſequitur nunc Domicilium ejus.

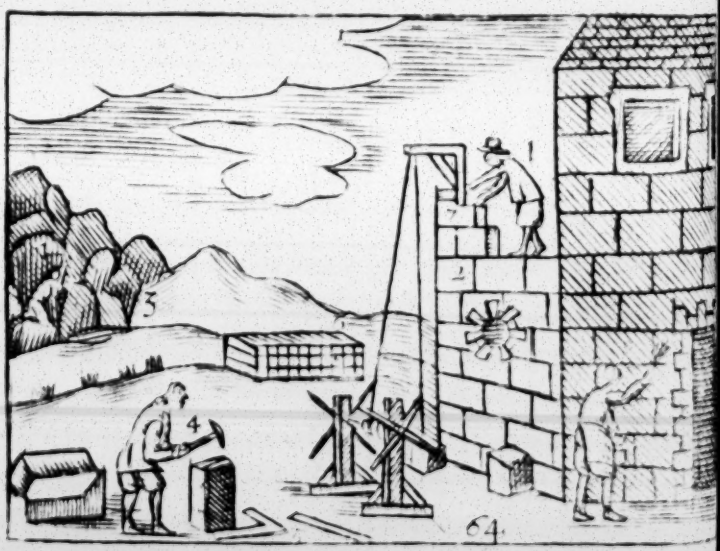
Primò habitabant in *Specubus*, 1. deinde in *Tabernaculis* vel *Tuguriis*, 2. tum etiam in *Tentoriis*, 3. demum in *Domibus*.

Lignator,
ſternit & truncat
Arbores, 5. *Securi*, 4.
remanentibus *Sarmentis*, 6.
Findit *Clavoſum*,
Lignum Cuneo, 7.
quem adigit
Tudite, 8.
& componit *Strues*, 9.
Faber Lignarius
aſcit *Aſcia*, 10.
Materiem,

whence Chips, 11. *fall,*
and ſaweth it with a Saw, 12.
where the Saw-duſt, 13.
falleth down.
Afterwards he lifteth
the Beam *upon* Treſſels, 14.
by the help of a Pully, 15.
I ſteneth it
with Cramp-irons, 16.
and marketh it out
with a Line, 17.
Then he fra eth
the Walls *together,* 18.
and faſteneth the great pieces
with Pins, 19.

unde *Aſſu'æ,* 11. cadunt,
& ſerrat *Serrâ,* 12.
ubi *Scobs,* 13.
decidit.
Poſt elevat
Tignum ſuper *Canterios,*
ope *Trochleæ,* 15.
affigit
nſis, 16.
& lineat
Amuſſi, 17.
Tum compaginat
Parietes, 18.
& configit trabes
Clavis trabalibus, 19.

The Maſon. LXV. *Faber Murari*



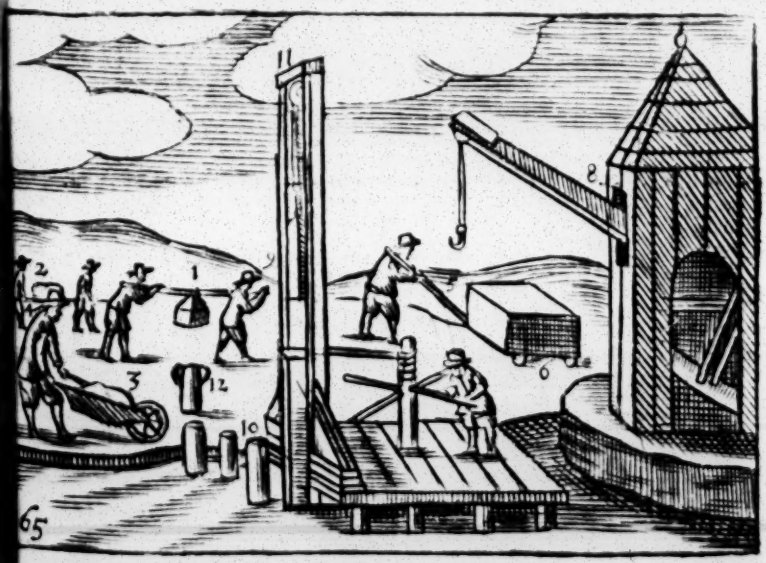
The Maſon, 1.
layeth a Foundation,
and buildeth Walls, 2.
Either of Stones
which the Stone-digger
getteth out of the Quarry, 3.

Faber Murarius, 1.
ponit *Fundamentum,*
& ſtruit *Muros,* 2.
Sive è *Lapidibus,*
quos *Lapidarius*
eruit in *Lapicidina,* 3.

and the Stone-cutter, 4.
ſquareth by a Rule, 5.
Or of Bricks, 6.
which are made
of Sand *and* Clay
ſteeped in water,
and are burned in fire.
Afterwards he plaiſtereth it
with Lime,
by means of a Trowel, 7.
and garniſheth it with Rough-caſt, 8.

& *Latomus*, 4.
conquadrat ad *Normam*, 5.
Sive e *Lateribus*, 6.
qui formantur,
ex *Arena* & *Luto*,
aquâ intritis
& excoquuntur igne.
Dein cruſtat
Calce,
ope *Trulle*, 7.
& veſtit *Tectorio*, 8.

Engines. LXVI. *Machinæ.*



One can carry
ſo much by thruſting
a Wheel-barrow, 3.
before him, (having
an Harneſs, 4.
hanged on his neck,) as
two can carry on a Coleſtaff, 1.
or Hand-barrow, 2.

Unus poteſt ferre
tantum trudendo
Pabonem, 3.
ante ſe,
(*Ærumna*,
Suſpenſâ a Collo) quantum
duo poſſunt ferre *Palangâ*,
vel *Feretro*.

But

But he can do more that rolleth a Weight laid upon Rollers, 6. *with a* Leaver, 5.

A Wind-Beam, 7. *is a poſt, which is turned by going about it.*

A Crane, 8. *hath a* Hollow-wheel, *in which one walking draweth weights out of a Ship, or letteth them down into a Ship.*

A Rammer, 9. *is uſed to faſten* Piles, 10. *it is lifted up with a Rope drawn by* Pullies, 11. *or with hands, if it have* handles, 12.

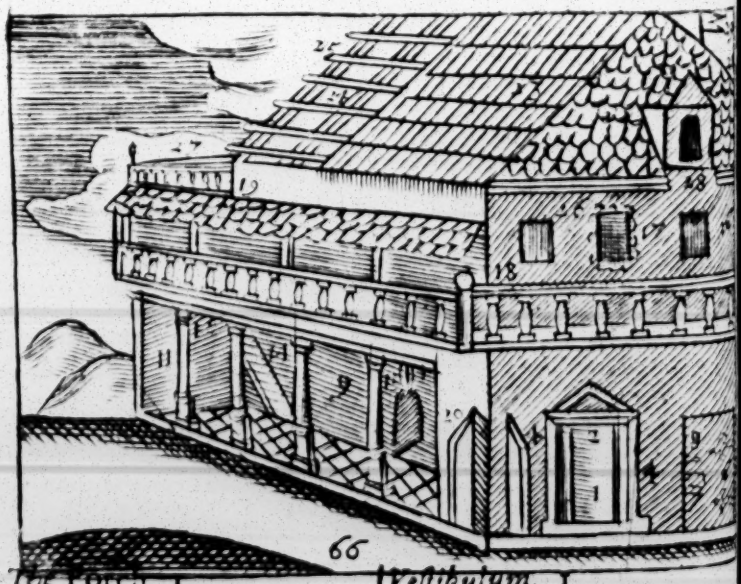
Plus autem poteſt qui provolvit Molem impoſi *Phalangis* (Cylindris 6, Vec

Ergata, 7. eſt columella, quæ verſatur circumeundo.

Geranium, 8. habet *Tympanum*, cui inambulans quis extrahit pondera navi, aut demittit in navem.

Fuca, 9. adhibetur ad pangendum *Sublicas*, 10. adtollitur Fune tracto per *Trochleas*, 11. vel manibus, ſi habet *anſas*, 12.

A Houſe. LXVII. *Domus*



The Porch, 1. *is before the* Door *of the* Houſe.

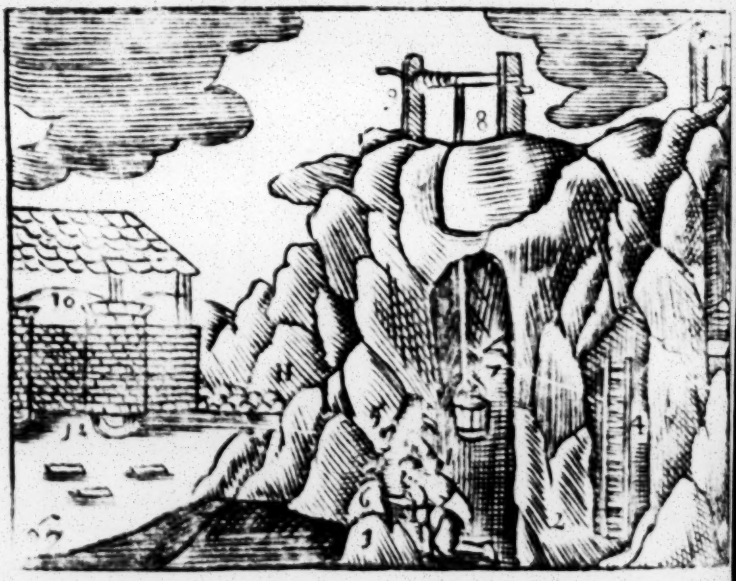
Veſtibulum, 1. eſt ante *Januam Domûs.*

The Door *hath*
Threſhold, 2.
a Lintel, 3.
Poſts, 4. *on both ſides.*
The Hinges, 5.
on the right hand,
which the Doors, 6. *hang,*
Latch, 7.
the Bolt, 8.
on the left hand.
Before the Houſe
Fore-court, 9.
a Pavement
quare ſtones, 10.
up with Pillars, 11.
which is the Chapiter, 12.
the Baſe, 13.
they go up into the
Stories by Greeſes, 14.
Winding-ſtairs, 15.
Windows, 16.
on the outſide,
Grates, 17.
leries, 18.
ter-tables, 19.
tereſſes, 20.
up the walls.
The top is the Roof, 21.
with Tyles, 22.

gles, 23.
upon Laths, 24.
upon Rafters, 25.
Eaves, 26.
to the Roof.
Place without a Roof
an open Gallery, 27.
the Roof are
gs out, 28.
nnacles, 29.

Janua habet
Limen, 2.
& *Superliminare*, 3.
& *Poſtes*, 4. utrinque.
Cardines, 5.
ſunt a dextris,
à quibus pendent *Fores*, 6.
Clauſtrum, 7.
aut *Peſſulus*, 8.
a ſiniſtris.
Sub ædibus
eſt *Cavædium*, 9.
Pavimento
Teſſellato, 10.
fulcitum *Columnis*, 11.
in quibus *Periſtylium*, 12.
& *Baſis*, 13.
Aſcenditur in ſuperiores
contignationes per *Scala*, 14.
& *Cochlidia*, 15.
Feneſtræ, 16.
apparent extrinſecus,
& *Cancelli* (clathra) 17.
Pergulæ, 18.
Suggrundia, 19.
& *Fulcra*, 20.
fulciendis muris.
In ſummo eſt *Tectum*, 21.
contectum *Imbricibus* (*tegulis*) 22.
vel *Scandulis*, 23.
quæ incumbunt *Tigillis*, 24.
hæc *Tignis*, 25.
Tecto adhæret
Stillicidium, 26.
Locus ſine Tecto
dicitur *Subdiale*, 27.
In Tecto ſunt
Meniana, 28.
& *Coronides*, 29.

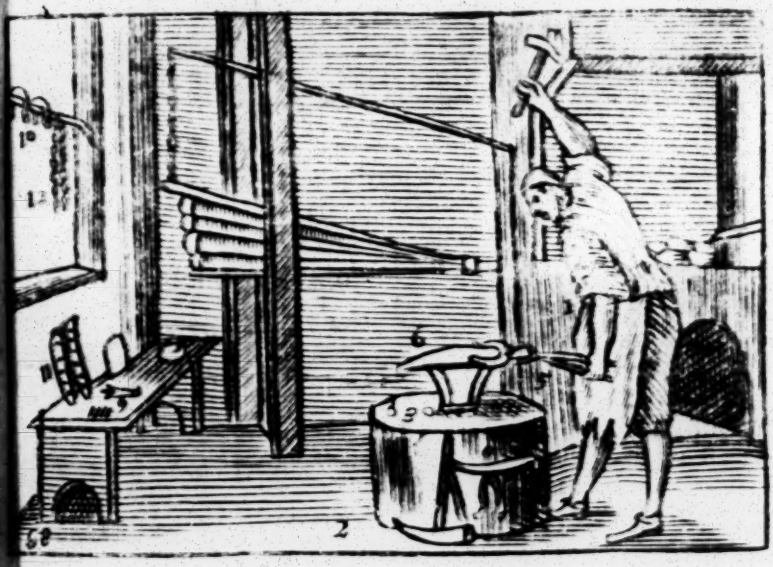
A Mine. LXVIII. *Metallifo*



Miners, 1.
go into the Grave, 2.
by a Stick, 3.
or by Ladders, 4.
with Lanthorns, 5.
and dig out with a Pick, 6. *the* Oar,
which being put into Baskets, 7.
is drawn out with a Rope, 8.
by means of a Turn, 9.
and is carried
to the Melting-houſe, 10.
where it is forced with fire,
that the Metal *may run out,* 12.
the Droſs, 11. *is thrown aſide*

Metalli foſſores, 1.
ingrediuntur *Puteum*
Bacillo, 3.
ſive *Gradibus*, 4.
cum *Lucernis*, 5.
& effodiunt *Ligone*, 6.
terram Metallicam.
quæ impoſita *Corbibus*
extrahitur *Funi*, 8.
ope *Machinæ tractoriæ*
& defertur
in *Uſtrinam*, 10.
ubi urgetur igne,
ut *Metallum*, 12. pro
Scoriæ, 11. abjiciuntur
ſeorſim.

The Blackſmith. LXIX. *Faber Ferrarius.*



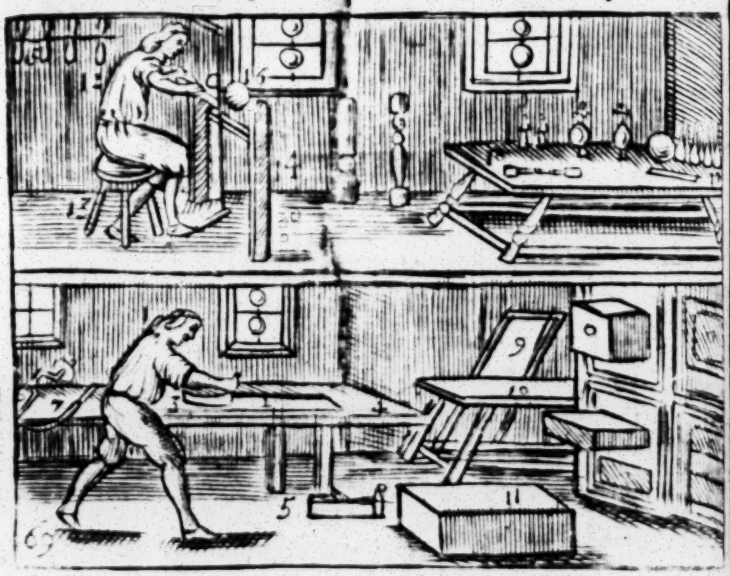
The Blackſmith, 1.
his Smithy (*or* Forge) 2.
weth the fire
h a pair of Bellows, 3.
ich he bloweth
h his Feet, 4.
l ſo heateth the Iron:
And then he taketh it out
h the Tongs, 5.
th it upon the Anvile, 6.
l ſtriketh it
h an Hammer, 7.
re the ſparks, 8. *fly off.*
And thus are hammer'd out,
ils, 9.
ſe-ſhoes, 10.
t-ſtrakes, 11.
ins, 12.
es, Locks *and* Keys,
ges, *&c.*
He quencheth hot Irons
he Cool-trough.

Faber ferrarius, 1.
in *Uſtrina* (Fabrica) 2.
inflat ignem
Folle, 3.
quem altollit
Pede, 4.
atq; ita candefacit *Ferrum*:
Deinde eximit
Forcipe, 5.
imponit *Incudi* 6.
& cudit
Malleo, 7.
ubi *Scintillæ*, 8. exiliunt.
Et ſic excuduntur,
Clavi, 9.
Solea, 10.
Canthi, 11.
Catenæ, 12.
Lamina, *Seræ* cum *Clavibus*,
Cardines, &c.
Reſtinguit candentia,
Ferramenta in *Lacu*.

LXX.

The Box-maker and the Turner.

Scriniarius & Tornator.



The Box-maker, 1.
smoetheth hewen Boards, 2.
with a Plain, 3.
upon a work-board, 4.
he maketh them very smooth with a little-plain, 5.
he boreth them therow with an Augre, 6.
carveth them with a Knife, 7.
fasteneth them together with Glew *and* Cramp-Irons, 8.
and maketh Tables, 9.
Boards, 10.
Chests, 11. *&c.*

The Turner, 12.
sitting over the Treddle, 13.
turneth with a throw, 15.

Arcularius, 1.
edolat *Asseres*, 2.
Runcina, 3.
in *Tabula*, 4.
deplanat
Planula, 5.
perforat (terebrat)
Terebra, 6.
sculpit *Cultro*, 7.
combinat
Glutine & *Subscudibus*, 8.
& facit *Tabulas*, 9.
Mensas, 10.
Arcas Cistas) 11. &c.

Tornio, 12.
sedens in *Insili*, 13.
tornat *Torno*, 15.

pon a Turner's Bench, 14.
owls, 16. Tops, 17.
Puppets, 18.
and such like Turners Work.

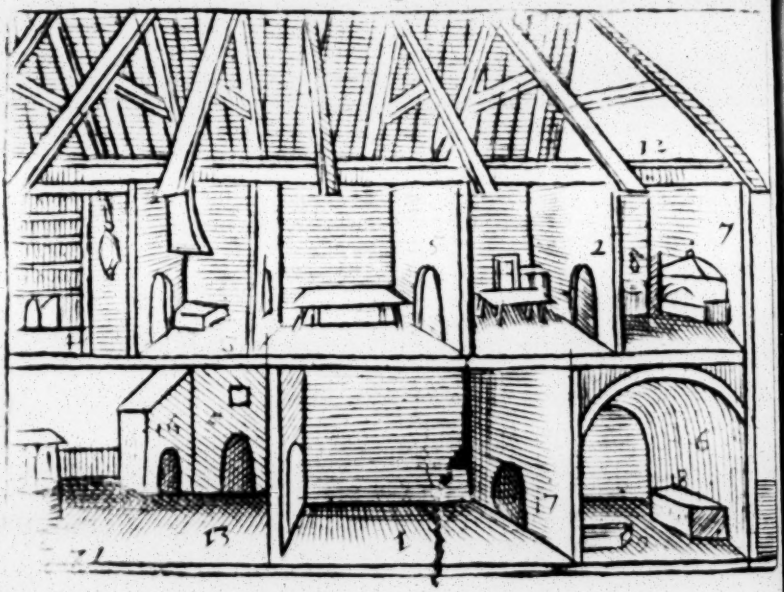
super *Scamno Tornatorio*, 14.
Globos, 16. *Conos*, 17.
Icunculas, 18.
& similia *Toreumata*.

The Potter. LXXI. *Figulus.*

The Potter, 1.
ting over a Wheel, 2.
aketh Pots, 4.
tchers, 5.
pkins, 6,
tters, 7.
dding-pans, 8.
ggs, 9.
ls, 10, *&c.*
Potters Clay, 3.
terwards he baketh them
an Oven, 11.
d glazeth them
th White Lead.
A broken Pot affordeth
g-sheards, 12.

Figulus, 1.
sedens super *Rota*, 2.
formar *Ollas*, 4.
Urceos, 5.
Tripodes, 6.
Patinas, 7.
Vasa testacea, 8.
Fidelias, 9.
Opercula, 10. &c.
ex *Argilla*, 3.
postea excoquit
in *Furno*, 11.
& incrustat
Lithargyro.
Fracta Olla dat
Testas, 12.

The Parts of a Houſe. LXXII. *Partes Domi*



A Houſe *is divided into inner* Rooms,
ſuch as are the Entry, 1.
the Stove, 2.
the Kitchen, 3.
the Buttery, 4.
the Dining Room, 5.
the Gallery, 6.
the Bed Chamber, 7.
with a Privy *made by it*, 8.
Baskets, 9.
are of uſe for carrying things and Cheſts, 10.
(*which are made faſt with a* Key 11.) *for keeping them.*
Under the Roof,
is the Floor, 12.
In the Yard, 13.
is a Well, 14.
a Stable, 15.

Domus diſtinguitur in *Conclavia*,
ut ſunt *Atrium*, 1.
Hypocauſtum, 2.
Culina, 3.
Cella Penuaria, 4.
Cœnaculum, 5.
Camera, 6. *Cubiculum*, 7.
cum Seceſſu (*Latrina*) 8. adſtructo.
Corbes, 9.
inſerviunt rebus transferendis,
Arcæ, 10.
(quæ *Clavâ*, 11. recluduntur) adſervandis illis.
Sub Tecto, 12. eſt *Sola* (Pavimentum)
In *Area*, 13.
Puteus, 14.
Stabulum, 15.

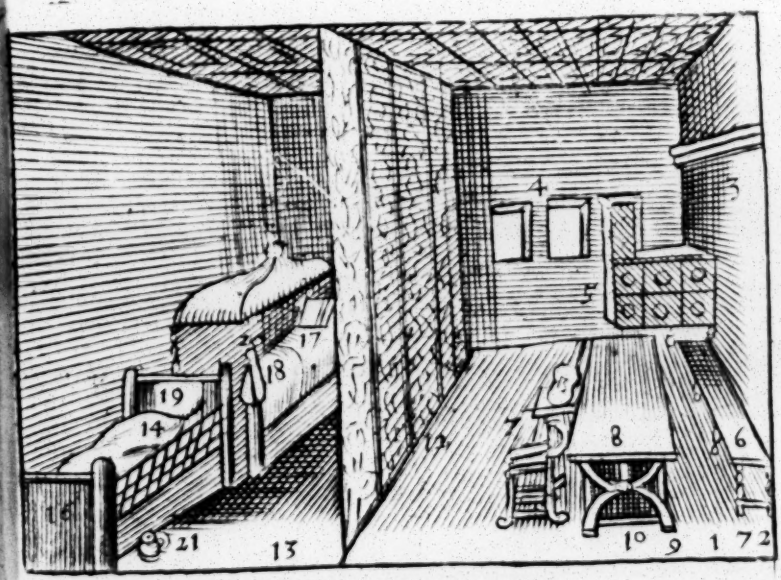
and a Bath, 16.
Under the House
is the Cellar, 17.

cum *Balneo*, 16.
Sub Domo
eſt *Cella*, 17.

LXXIII.

The Stove with the Bed-room.

Hypocauſtum cum Dormitorio.



The Stove, 1.
is beautified
with an Arched Roof, 2.
and wainſcoted Walls, 3.
It is enlightned
with Windows, 4.
It is heated
with an Oven, 5.
Its Utenſils are
Benches, 6.
Stools, 7
Tables, 8.
with Treſſels, 9.
Footſtools, 10.
and Cuſhions, 11.

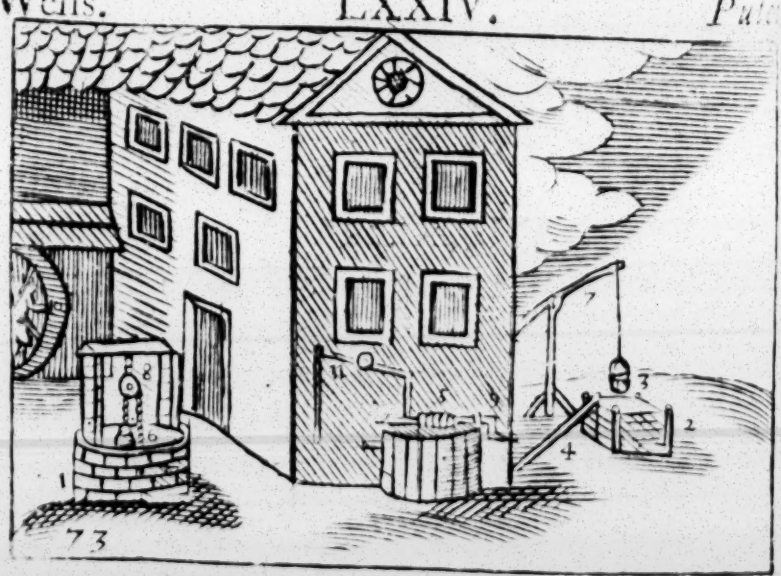
Hypocauſtum, 1.
ornatur
Laqueari, 2.
& *tabulatis Parietibus*, 3.
Illuminatur
Feneſtris, 4.
Caleſit
Fornace, 5.
Ejus Utenſilia ſunt
Scamna, 6.
Sella, 7.
Menſæ, 8.
cum *Fulcris*, 9.
ac *Scabellis*, 10.
& *Culcitris*, 11.

There

There are also Tapestries *hanged*, 12.
For soft lodging,
in a Sleeping-room, 13.
there is a Bed, 14.
spread on a Bed-stead, 15.
upon a Straw-pad, 16.
with Sheets, 17.
and Cover-lids, 18.
The Bolster, 19.
is under ones head.
The Bed is covered
with a Canopy, 20.
A Chamber-pot, 21.
is for making water in.

Appenduntur etiam *Tapetes*, 12.
Pro levi cubatu,
in *Dormitorio*, 13.
est *Lectus*, (Cubile) 14.
stratus in *Sponda*, 15.
super *Stramentum*, 16.
cum *Lodicibus*, 17.
& *Stragulis*, 18.
Cervical, 19.
est sub capite.
Canopeo. 20.
Lectus tegitur.
Matula, 21.
est vesicæ levandæ.

Wells. LXXIV. *Putei.*



Where Springs *are wanting,*
Wells *are digged*, 1.
and they are compassed about
with a Brandrith, 2.
lest any should fall in.
Thence is water drawn

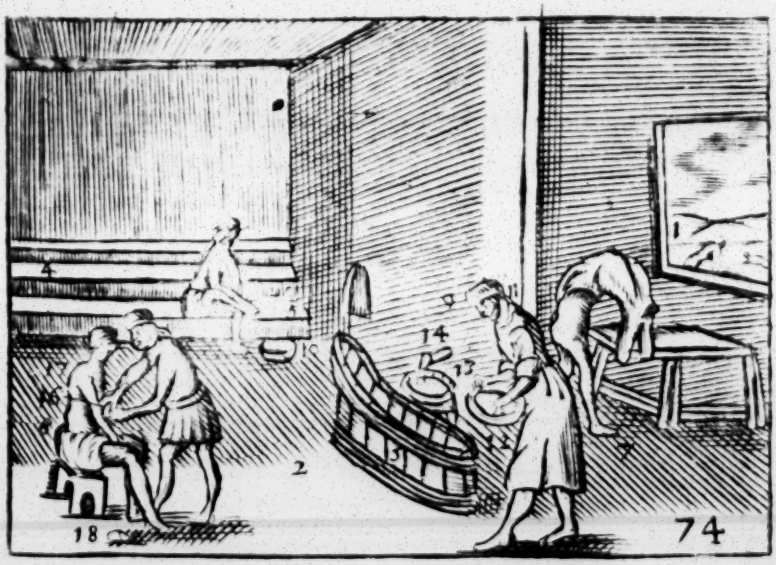
Ubi *Fontes* deficiunt,
Putei, 1. effodiuntur,
& circumdantur
Crepidine, 2.
ne quis incidat.
Inde aqua hauritur

with

with Buckets, 3.
hanging either at a Pole, 4.
or a Rope, 5.
or a Chain, 6.
and that either by a Swipe, 7.
or a Windle, 8.
or a Turn, 9.
with a Handle
or a Wheel, 10.
or to conclude,
by a Pump, 11.

Urnis (situ'is) 3.
pendentibus vel *Pertica*, 4.
vel *Fune*, 5.
vel *Catena*, 6.
idque aut *Tollenone*, 7.
aut *Girgillo*, 8.
aut *Cylindro*, 9.
Manubriato.
aut *Rota* (tympano) 10.
aut denique
Antliâ, 11.

The Bath. LXXV. *Balneum.*



He that desireth to be wash'd
in cold water,
goeth down into a River, 1.
In a Bathing-house, 2.
we wash off the filth
either sitting in a Tub, 3.
or going up
into the Hot-house, 4.

Qui cupit lavari
aquâ frigidâ,
descendit in *Fluvium*, 1.
In *Balneario*, 2.
abluimus *squalores*,
sive sedentes in *Labro*, 3.
sive conscendentes
in *Sudatorium*, 4.

and

and we are rubbed
with a Pumice-ſtone, 6.
or a Hair-cloth, 5.
In the Stripping-room, 7.
we put off our cloaths,
and are tyed about
with an Apron, 8.
We cover our Head
with a Cap, 9.
and put our feet
in a Baſon, 10.
The Bath-woman, 11.
reacheth water in a Bucket, 12.
drawn out of the Trough, 13.
into which it runneth
out of Pipes, 14.
The Bath-keeper, 15.
lanceth with a Lancet, 16.
and by applying
Cupping-Glaſſes, 17.
he draweth the Blood
betwixt the ſkin and the fleſh,
which he wipeth away
with a Spunge, 18.

& defricamur
Pumice, 6.
aut *Cilicio*, 5.
In *Apodyterio*, 7.
exuimus Veſtes,
& præcingimur *Caſtula* (Subligari) 8.
Tegimus caput
Pileolo, 9.
& imponimus pedes
elluvie, 10.
Balneatrix, 11.
miniſtrat aquam *Situla*, 12.
hauſtam ex *Alveo*, 13.
in quem defluit
e *Canalibus*, 14.
Balneator, 15.
ſcarificat *Scalpro*, 16.
& applicando
Cucurbitas, 17.
extrahit *Sanguinem*
ſubcutaneum,
quem abſtergit
Spongiâ, 18.

The Barbers Shop. LXXVI. *Tonſtrina.*

The Barber, 1.
in the Barbers-ſhop, 2.
cutteth off the Hair
and the Beard
with a pair of Sizzars, 3.
or ſhaveth with a Razor,
which he taketh
out of his Caſe, 4.
And he waſheth one
over a Baſon, 5.
with Suds *running*
out of a Laver, 6.
and alſo with Sope, 7
and wipeth him
with a Towel, 8.
combeth him with a Comb, 9.
and curleth him
with a Criſping Iron, 10.
Sometimes he cutteth a Vein
with a Pen-knife, 11.
where the Blood ſpirteth out, 12.

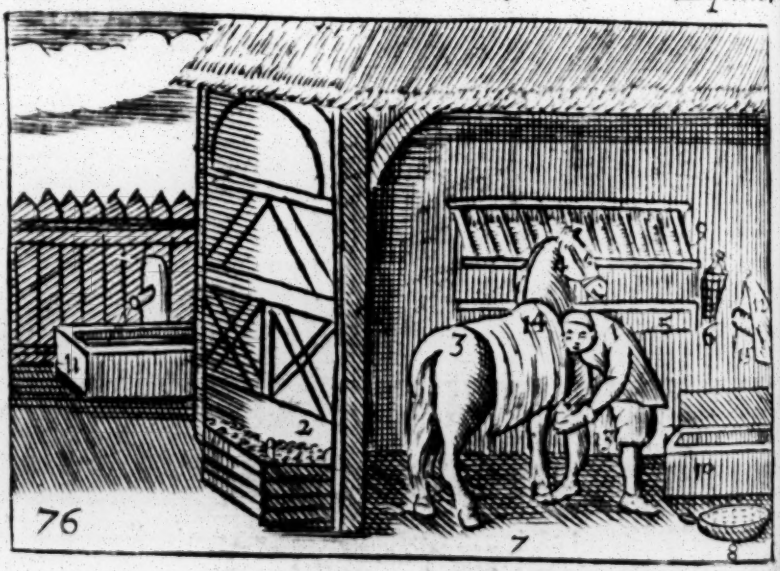
Tonſor, 1.
in *Tonſtrina*, 2.
tondet *Crines*
& *Barbam*
Forcipe, 3.
vel radit *Novaculâ*,
quam depromit
è *Theca*, 4.
Et lavat
ſuper *Pelvim*, 5.
Lixivio defluente
è *Gutturnio*, 6.
ut & *Sapone*, 7.
& tergit
Linteo, 8.
pectit *Pectine*, 9.
criſpat
Calamiſtro, 10.
Interdum ſecat Venam
Scalpello, 11.
ubi Sanguis propullulat, 12.

The

The Chirurgeon *cureth* Wounds.

Chirurgus curat *Vulnera.*

The Stable. LXXVII. *Equile.*



The Horſe-keeper, 1.
cleanſeth the Stable
from Dung, 2.
He tyeth a Horſe, 3,
with a Halter, 4.
to the Manger, 5.
or if he be apt to bite,
he maketh him faſt
with a Muzzle, 6.
Then he ſtreweth Litter, 7.
under him.
He winnoweth Oats
with a Van, 8.
(*being mixt*
with Chaff, and taken out of
a Cheſt, 10.)
and with them ſeedeth the Horſe,
as alſo with Hay, 9.

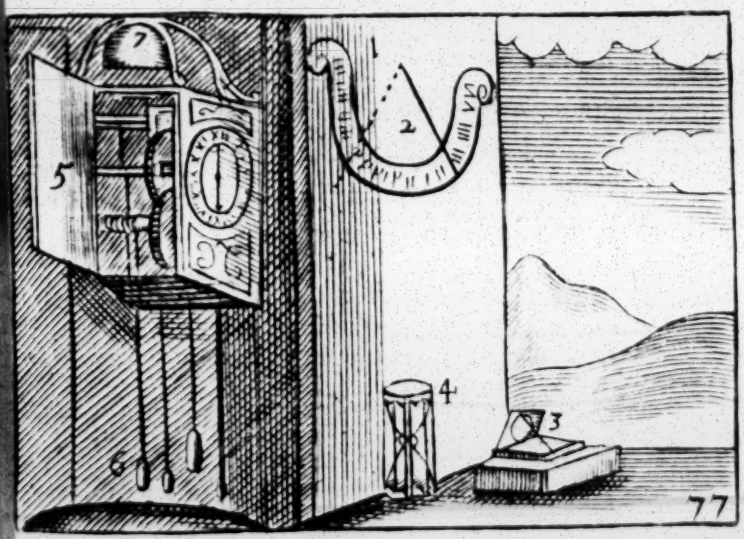
Stabularius (Equiſo) 1.
purgat *Stabulum*
a *Fimo*, 2.
Alligat *Equum*, 3.
Capiſtro, 4.
ad *Præſepe*, 5.
aut ſi mordax
conſtringit
Fiſcella, 9.
Deinde ſubſternit *Stramenta*, 7.
Ventilat Avenam,
Vanno, 8.
(Paleis mixtam, ac depromptam è *Ciſta Fabulatoria* 10.)
eique paſcit equum,
ut & *Fœno*, 9.

After-

Afterwards he leadeth him
to the Watering-trough, 11.
to water.
Then he rubbeth him
with a Cloth, 12.
combeth him
with a Curry-comb, 15.
covereth him
with an Housing-cloth, 14.
and looketh upon his Hoofs,
whether the Shoes, 13.
be fast with the Nails.

Postea ducit
ad *Aquarium*, 11
aquatum.
Tum detergit
Panno, 12.
depectit
Strigili, 15.
insternit
Gausape, 14.
& inspicit *Soleas*,
an *Calcei ferrei*, 13.
firmis *Clavis* hæreant.

Dials. LXXVIII. *Horologia.*



A Dial
measureth Hours.
A Sun-Dial, 1.
sheweth by the shadow
of the Pin, 2.
what a Clock *it is*;
either on a Wall,
or a Compass, 3
An Hour-glass, 4.

Horologium
dimetitur Horas,
Solarium, 1.
ostendit umbrâ
Gnomonis, 2.
quota sit *Hora*;
sive in Pariete,
sive in *Pyxide Magnetica*, 3.
Clepsydra, 4.

Sheweth

sheweth the four parts of an hour by the running of Sand, *heretofore of water.*

A Clock, 5. *numbereth also the Hours of the Night, by the turning of the Wheels, the greatest whereof is drawn by a* Weight, 6. *and draweth the rest.*

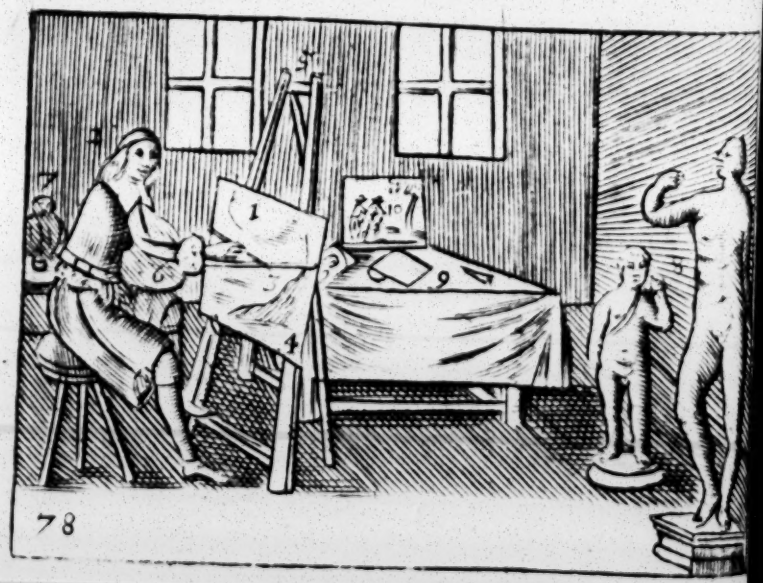
Then either the Bell, 7. *by its sound, being struck on by the* Hammer, *or the* Hand, 8. *without, by its motion about, sheweth the hour.*

ostendit partes horæ quar fluxu *Arenæ*, olim aquæ.

Automaton, 5. numerat etiam Nocturnas Horas, circulatione Rotarum, quarum maxima trahitur à *Pondere*, 6. & trahit cæteras

Tum vel *Campana*, sonitu suo, percussâ a *Malleolo*, vel *Index* ext Circuitione sua indicat horam.

The Picture. LXXIX. *Pict*



[Pictures, 1. *delight the Eyes and adorn Rooms.*

The Painter, 2. *painteth an* Image

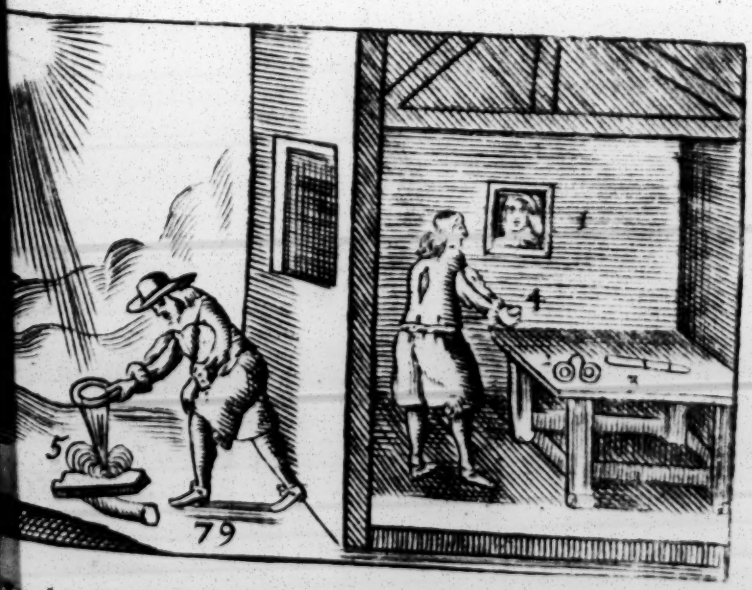
Pictura, 1. oblectant Oculos & ornant Conclavia.

Pictor, 2. pingit *Effigiem*

with a Pencil, 3.
in a Table, 4.
upon a Case-frame, 5.
holding his Pollet, 6. *in his left hand,*
on which are the Paints *which were ground by the Boy,* 7.
on a Marble.
The Carver *and* Statuary *carve* Statues, 8. *of Wood and Stone.*
The Graver *and the* Cutter *grave* Shapes, 10. *and* Characters *with a* Graving Chesil, 9. *in Wood, Brass, and other Metals.*

Penicillo, 3.
in *Tabula*, 4.
super *Pluteo*, 5.
tenens *Orbem Victorium*, 6.
in sinistra,
in quo *Pigmenta*
quæ terebantur à puero, 7.
in *marmore*.
Sculptor,
& *Statuarius*
exsculpunt *Statuas*, 8.
e Ligno & Lapide.
Cælator
& *Scalptor*
insculpit *Figuras*, 10.
& *Characteres*,
Cælo, 9.
Ligno, *Æri*,
aliisque Metallis.

ooking-Glasses. LXXX. *Specularia.*



ooking-glasses, 1. | *Specula*, 1.

are provided, that Men
may see themselves.
Spectacles, 2.
that he may see better,
who hath a weak sight.
Things afar off are seen
in a Perspective Glass, 3.
as things near at hand.
A Flea *appeareth*
in a multiplying glass, 4.
like a little Hog.
The Rays of the Sun,
burn wood
through a Burning-glass, 5.

parantur, ut homines
intueantur seipsos.
Perspicilla, 2.
ut cernat acrius
qui habet visum debilem.
Remota videntur
per *telescopium*, 3.
ut proxima.
Pulex, 4.
in *Microscopio* apparet
ut porcellus.
Radii Solis
accendunt ligna
per *Vitrum urens*, 5.

The Cooper. LXXXI. *Vietor*

The Cooper, 1.
having an Apron, 2. *tied about him,*
maketh Hoops
of Hazel-rods, 3.
upon a cutting-block,
with a Spoke-Shave, 5.

Vietor, 1.
amictus *Praecinctorio*, 2.
facit *Circulos*,
e *Virgis Colurnis*, 3.
super *Stellam incisoriam*,
Scalpro bimanubriato, 5.

and Lags, 6. *of* Timber.
Of Lags *he maketh* Hogs-heads, 7. *and* Pipes, 8.
with two Heads;
and Tubs, 9.
Soes, 10.
Flaskets, 11.
Buckets, 12.
with one Bottom.
Then he bindeth them
with Hoops, 13.
which he tyeth fast
with small Twigs, 15.
by means of a Cramp-iron, 14
and he fitteth them on
with a Mallet, 16.
and a Driver, 17.

& *Assulas*, 6. ex ligno.
Ex Assulis conficit *Dolia*, 7.
& *Cupas*, 8.
Fundo bino;
tum *Lacus*, 9.
Labra, 10.
Pitynas, 11.
& *Situlas*, 12.
fundo uno.
Postea vincit
Circulis, 13.
quos ligat
Viminibus, 15.
ope *Falcis victoriæ*, 14.
& aptat
Tudite, 16.
ac *Trudicula*, 17.

LXXXII.

The Roper, and the Cordwainer. *Restio, & Lorarius.*

The Roper, 1. *Restio*, 1.

twisteth Cords, 2.
of Tow, *or* Hemp, 4.
(which he wrappeth about himself
by the turning of a Wheel. 3.
Thus are made,
first Cords, 5.
then Ropes, 6.
and at last Cables, 7.
The Cord-wainer, 8.
cutteth great Thongs, 10.
Bridles, 11.
Girdles, 12.
Sword-Belts, 13.
Pouches, 14.
Port-mantles, 15. &c.
out of a Beast-hide, 9.

contorquet *Funes*, 2
e *Stupa*, 4. vel *Cannab*
quam circumdat
sibi
agitatione *Rotulæ*, 3.
Sic fiunt,
primo *Funiculi*, 5.
tum *Restes*, 6.
tandem *Rudentes*, 7.
Lorarius, 8.
scindit *Loramenta*, 10.
Frena, 11,
Cingula, 1
Balteos, 13.
Crumenas, 14
Hippoperas, 15. &c.
de *corio bubulo*, 9.

The Traveller. LXXXIII.

A Traveller, 1.
beareth on his shoulders

Viator, 1.
portat humeris

in a Budget, 2.
those things
which his Satchel, 3.
or Pouch, 4. cannot hold.
He is covered
with a Cloak, 5.
He holdeth a Staff, 6. in his
Hand
wherewith to bear up himself.
He hath need of
Provision for the way,
as a soot a pleasant and merry
Companion, 7.
Let him not forsake the High-
road, 9. for a Foot-way, 8.
unless it be a beaten Path.
By-ways, 10.
and places where two ways
meet, 11.
deceive, and lead men aside
into Uneven places, 12.
To do not By-paths, 13.
and Cross-ways, 14.
Let him therefore enquire
of those he meeteth, 15.
which way he must go,
and let him take heed
of Robbers, 16.
As in the way, so also
in the Inn, 17.
where he lodgeth all Night.

in *Bulga*, 2.
quæ non capit
Funda, 3.
vel *Marsupium*, 4.
Tegitur
Lacerna, 5.
Tenet *Baculum*, 6. Manu
quo se fulciat.
Opus habet
Viatico,
ut & sedo & facundo
Comite, 7.
Non deserat *Viam Regiam* propter *semitam*, 8.
nisi sit *Callis tritus*,
Avia, 10.
& *Bivia*, 11.
fallunt & seducunt,
in *Salebras*, 12.
non æque *Tramites*, 13.
& *Compita*, 14.
Sciscitet igitur
obvios, 15.
qui sit eundum;
& caveat
Prædones, 16.
ut in viâ, sic etiam
in *Diversorio*, 17.
ubi pernoctat.

The Horſe man. LXXXIV. *Eque*

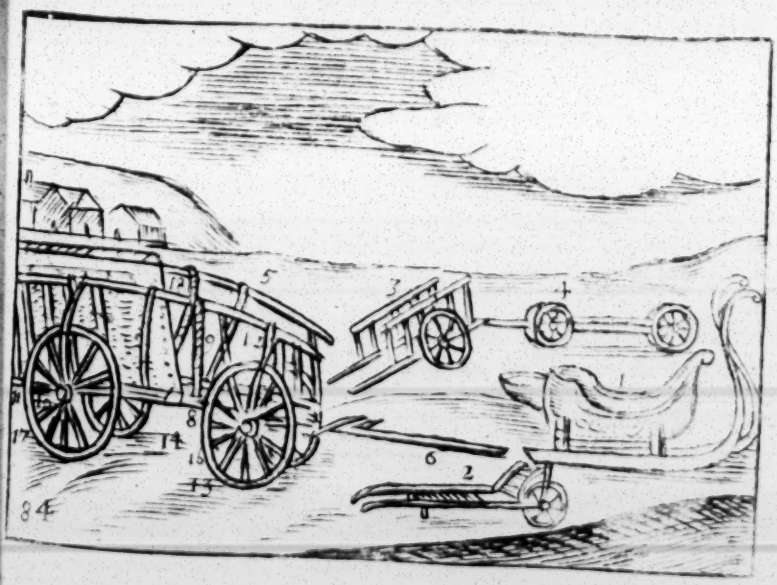
The Horſe-man, 1.
fetteth a Saddle, 2.
on his Horſe, 3.
and girdeth it on
with a Girth, 4.
He layeth a Saddle-cloth, 5.
alſo upon him.
He decketh him with Trappings, *a* Fore ſtall, 6.
a Breaſt-cloth, 7.
and a Crupper, 8.
Then he getteth upon
his Horſe, putteth his feet
into the Stirrops, 9.
taketh the Bridle-rein, 10. 11.
in his left hand, wherewith he
guideth and holdeth the Horſe.
Then he putteth to
his Spurs, 12.

Eques, 1.
imponit *Equo*, 2.
Ephippium, 3.
idque ſuccingit
Cingulo, 4.
Inſternit etiam *Dorſuali*
Ornat eum *Phaleris*,
Frontali, 6.
Antilena, 7.
& *Poſtilena*, 8.
Deinde inſilit in
Equum, indit pedes
Stapedibus, 9.
capeſſit *Lorum* (habenam) 10. *Freni*, 11. ſini
quo flectit, & retinet Eq
Tum admovet
Calcaria, 12.

and fetteth him on with a Switch, 3.
and holdeth him in with a Mustol, 14.
The Holsters, 15.
hang down from the Pummel *of the* Saddle, 16.
in which the Pistols, 17.
are put.
The Rider is clad in a short Coat, 18.
his Cloak *being tyed behind him*, 19.
A Post, 20.
is carried on Horseback a full Gallop.

incitatque *Virgula*, 13.
& coercet *Postomide*, 14.
Bulga, 15.
pendent ex *Apice Ephippii*, 16.
quibus *Sclopi*, 17.
inseruntur.
Ipse Eques induitur *Chlamyde*, 18.
Lacerna revinctâ, 19.
à tergo.
Veredarius, 20.
fertur Equo cursim.

Carriages. LXXXV. *Vehicula.*



We are carried on a Sled, 1.
over Snow and Ice.
A Carriage with one Wheel, is called a Wheel-barrow, 2.

Vehimur *Trahâ*, 1.
super Nivibus & Glacie.
Vehiculum um Rotum, dicitur *Pabo*, 2.

with two Wheels, a Cart, 3.
with four Wheels, a Wagon,
which is either
a Timber-wagon, 4.
or a Load-wagon, 5.

The parts of the Wagon are,
the Neep (*or* draught-tree) 6.
the Beam, 7.
the Bottom, 8.
and the Sides, 9.

Then the Axle-trees, 10.
about which the Wheels *run,*
the Lin-pins, 11.
and Axetree-staves, 12.
being fastened before them.

The Nave, 13. *is the*
groundsill of the Wheel, 14.
from which come
twelve Spokes, 15.

The Ring *encompasseth these,*
which is made
of six Fellocs, 16.
and as many Strakes, 17.
Hampiers *and* Hurdles, 18.
are set in a Wagon.

birotum, *Carrus*, 3.
quadrirotum *Currus*,
qui vel
Sarracum, 4.
vel *Plaustrum*, 5.

Partes Currûs sunt,
Temo, 6.
Jugum, 7.
Compages, 8.
Spondæ, 9.

Tum *Axes*, 10.
circa quos *Rotæ* currunt,
Paxillis, 11.
& *Obicibus*, 12.
præfixis.

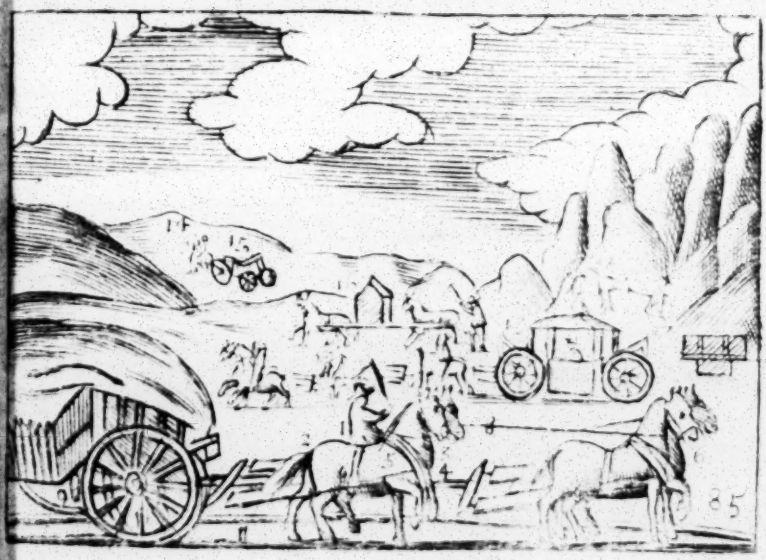
Modiolus, 13. est
Basis *Rotæ*, 14.
ex quo prodeunt
duodecim *Radii*, 15.

Orbibe ambit hos,
compositum
è sex *Absidibus*, 16.
& totidem *Canthis*, 17.
Corbes & *Crates*, 18.
imponuntur Curribus.

Carrying

LXXXVI.

Carrying to and fro. *Vectura.*



The Coach-man, 1.
ineth a Horſe fit to match a
addle-horſe, 2, 3.
o the Coach-tree,
ith Thongs *or* Chains, 5
anging down from the Col-
r, 4.
Then he ſitteth upon
he Saddle-horſe,
nd d weth them that go be-
re him, 6.
ith a Whip, 7.
nd guideth them
ith a String, 8.
He greaſeth the Axle-tree
ith Axle-tree greaſe
ut of a Greaſe-pot, 9.
nd ſtoppeth the wheel
ith a Trigen, 10.

Auriga, 1.
jungit *Paripum*, 2. *Sella-*
rio, 3.
ad *Temonem*,
Loris *vel Catenis* 5.
dependentibus,
de *Pelvio*, 4.
Deinde inſidet
Sellario,
agit ante ſe anteceſſores, 6.

Scutica, 7.
& flectit
Funibus, 8.
Ungit Axem
Axungia,
ex *Caſe unguentario*, 9.
& inhibet rotam
Suſſiamine, 10.

in a steep descent.

And thus the Coach is driven along the Wheel-ruts, 11.

Great Persons *are carryed* with six Horses, 12.
by two Coachmen,
in a Hanging-wagon,
which is called
a Coach, 13.

Others with two Horses, 14.
in a Chariot, 15.

Horse Litters, 16, 17.
are carried by two Horses.

They use
Pack-horses,
instead of Waggons,
thorow Hills *that are not passable,* 18.

in præcipiti decensu.

Et *sic* agitatur
per *Orbitas,* 11.

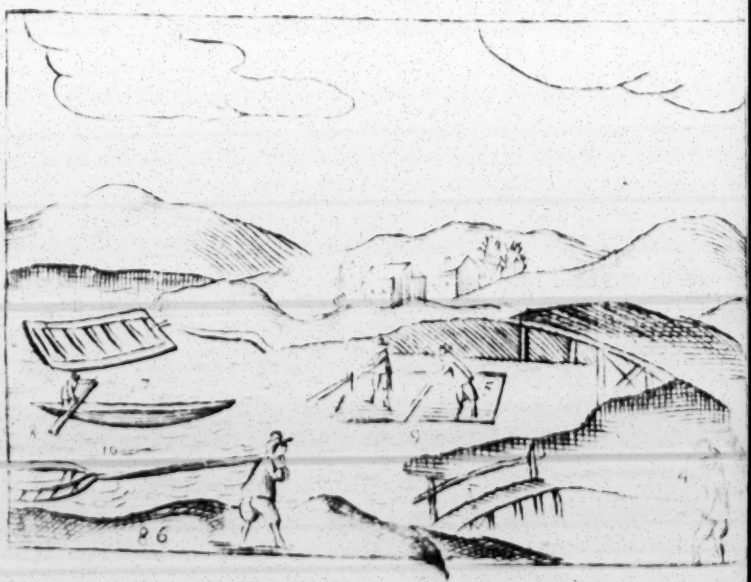
Magnates vehuntur
Sejugibus, 12.
duobus *Rhedariis,*
Curru pensili,
qui vocatur
Carpentum (Pilentum) 13.

Alii *Bijugibus,* 14.
Essedo, 15.

Arcera, 16. & *Lectica*
portantur à duobus
Utuntur
Jumentis Clitellariis,
loco *Currûum,*
per *montes* invios, 18.

LXXXVII.

Passing over Waters. *Transitus Aquarum*



Lest he that is to pass over a River should be wet,

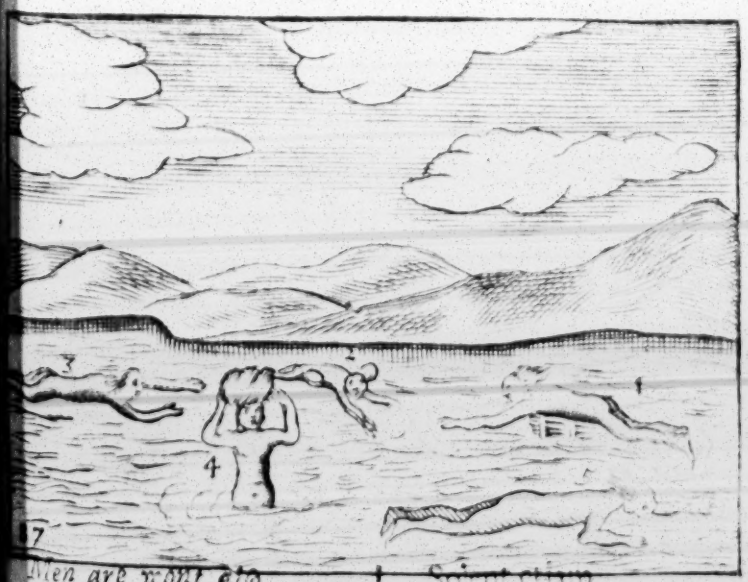
Trajecturus fluvium ne
desiat,

Bridges, 1.
were invented for Carriages,
and Foot-bridges, 2
for Foot-men.
If a River
have a Foord 3.
it is waded over, 4.
Flotes, 5. also are made of
Timber pined together,
or Ferry-boats, 6.
of planks laid close together
for fear they should receive wa-
ter.
Besides Scullers, 7.
are made, which are rowed
with an Oar, 8.
or Pole, 9.
or haled
with an Haling-rope, 10.

Pontes, 1.
excogitati sunt pro Vehiculis
& *Ponticuli*, 2.
pro Pedestribus.
Si Flumen
habet *Vadum*, 3.
vadatur, 4.
Rates, 5. etiam struuntur
ex compactis tignis,
vel *Pontones*, 6.
ex trabibus consolidatis,
ne excipiant aquam.

Porrò *Lintres* (Lembi), 7.
fabricantur, qui
aguntur *Remo*, 8.
vel *Conto*, 9.
aut trahuntur
Remulco, 10.

Swimming. LXXXVIII. *Natatus.*



Men are wont also
to swim over Waters

Solent etiam
trajicere aquas

upon a bundle of flags, 1.
and beſides upon blown Beaſt-bladders, 2.
and after, by throwing their Hands *and* Feet, 3. *abroad.*

And at laſt they learned to tread the water, 4.
being plunged up to the girdle-ſtead, and carrying their Cloaths upon their head.

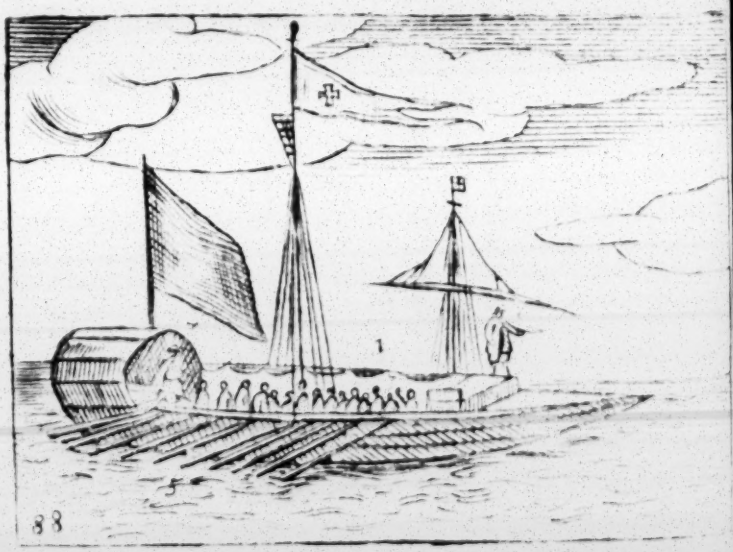
A Diver, 5.
can ſwim alſo under the water like a Fiſh.

ſuper *ſcirpeum faſcem*, 1.
porrò ſuper inflatas *bovum Veſicas*, 2.
deinde liberè jactatu *Manuum Pedumque*, 3.

Tandem didicerunt *calcare aquam*, 4.
immerſi cingulo tenus & geſtantes Veſtes ſupra caput.

Urinator, 5.
etiam natare poteſt ſub aquâ, ut Piſcis.

A Galley. LXXXIX. *Navis aſtaria*



A Ship *furniſhed with* Oars, 1.
is a Barge, 2.
or a Foyſt, &c.
in which are Rowers, 3.

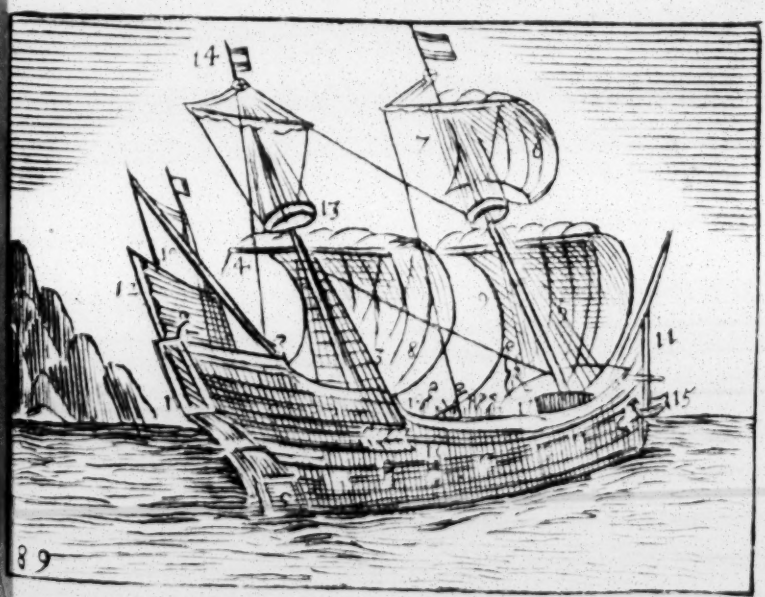
Navis inſtructa Remis, 1.
eſt *Uniremis*, 2.
vel *Biremis*, &c.
in quâ *Remiges*, 3.

ſitting on Seats, 4.
by the Oar-rings,
Row, *by ſtriking the water*
with the Oars, 5.
The Ship-maſter, 6.
ſtanding in the Fore-Caſtle,
and the Steers-man, 7.
ſitting at the Stern,
and holding the Rudder, 8.
ſteer the Veſſel.

conſidentes per *Tranſtra*, 4.
ad *Scalmos*,
remigant pellendo aquam
Remis,
Prorea, 6.
ſtans in *Prora*,
& *Gubernator*, 7.
ſedens in *Puppi*,
tenenſque *Clavum*, 8.
gubernant *Navigium*.

XC.

A Merchant-Ship. *Navis oneraria.*



A Ship, 1.
is driven onward,
not by Oars, *but*
by the only force of the Winds.
In it is a Maſt, 2. *ſet up,*
faſtened with Shrowds, 3.
on all ſides to the main-chains

Navigium, 1.
impellitur,
non remis, ſed
ſolâ vi Ventorum.
In illo *Malus*, 2. erigitur,
firmatus *Funibus*, 3.
undique ad *Oras Navis*,

to which the Sail-yards, 4. *are tied, and the* Sails, 5. *to those, which are spread open,* 6. *to the wind, and are hoyed by* Bowlings 7.

The Sails are,
the Main-Sail, 8.
the Trinket, *or* Fore-sail, 9.
the Mitten-Sail *or* Poop-sail, 10.

The Beak, 11.
is in the Fore-deck.

The Ancient, 12.
is placed in the Stern.

On the Mast
is the Fore-top, 13.
the Watch-tower *of the Ship, and over the* Fore-top *a* Vane, 14.
to shew which way the Wind standeth.

The Ship is stayed with an Anchor, 15.

The depth is fathomed with a Plummet, 16.

Passengers walk up and down the Decks, 17.

The Sea men run to and fro through the Hatches, 18.

And thus, even Seas are passed over.

qui annectuntur *Antennis*, *Vela*, 5. quæ expanduntur, 6. ad Ventum & *Versorius*, 7. versantur.

Vela sunt
Artemon, 8.
Dolon, 9.
& *Epidromus*, 10.

Rostrum, 11.
est in *Prora*.

Signum (vexillum) 12. ponitur in *Puppi*.

In Malo
est *Corbis*, 13.
Specula Navis,
& supra *Galeam Aplustre*, 14.
Ventorum Index.

Navis sistitur *Anchoris*, 15.

Profunditas exploratur *Bolide*, 16.

Navigantes deambulant in *Tabulato*, 17.

Nautæ cursitant per *Foros*, 18.

Atque ita, etiam Maria trajiciuntur.

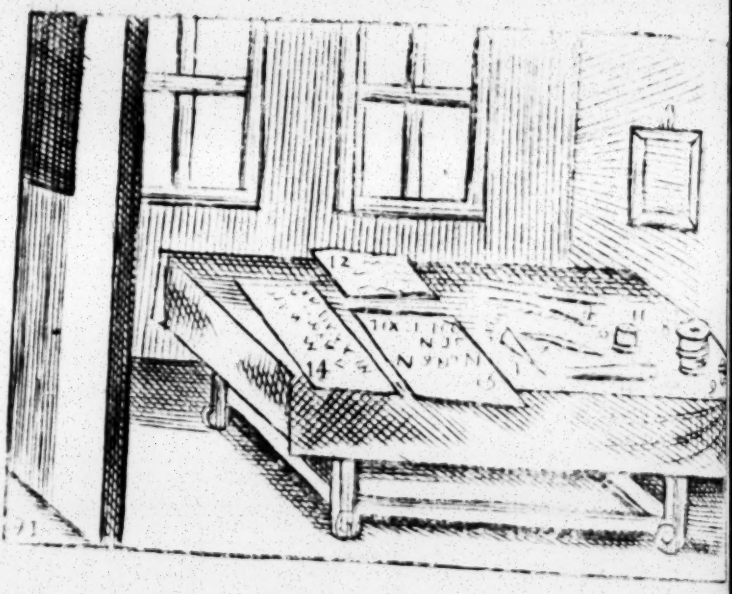
Ship wreck. XC. *Naufragium.*

When a Storm, 1.
riſeth on a ſudden,
hey ſtrike Sail, 2.
ſt the Ship ſhould be daſhed
gainſt Rocks, 3. *or light up-*
n Shelves, 4.
If they cannot hinder her,
ey ſuffer Ship-wreck, 5.
And then the Men, the
ares, and all things are mi-
rably loſt.
Nor doth the Sheat-anchor, 6.
ing caſt with a Cable, *do a-*
y good.
Some eſcape,
ther on a Plank, 7.
nd by ſwimming,
in the Boat, 8.
Part of the Wares,
ith the dead folks,
carried out of the Sea, 9
on the Shoars.

Cum *Procella*, 1.
oritur, repentè
contrahunt *Vela*, 2.
ne Navis ad *Scopulos*, 3. alli-
datur, aut incidat
Brevia (Syrtes 4.
Si non poſſunt prohibere,
patiuntur *Naufragium*, 5.
Tum Homines,
Merces, omnia mi-
ſerabiliter pereunt.
Neque hic
Sacra anchora, 6. *Ruden-*
ti jacta quidquam adjuvat.
Quidam evadunt,
vel *tabula*, 7.
ac enatando,
vel *Scapha*, 8.
Pars Mercium
cum mortuis
a *Mari*, 9. in littora defer-
tur.

Writing.

Writing. XCII. *Ars Scri*



The Ancients writ
in Tables done over with wax
with a brazen Poitrel, 1.
with the ſharp end, 2.
where of letters were engraven
and rubbed out again with the
broad end, 3.
Afterwards
they writ Letters
with a ſmall Reed, 4.
We uſe a Gooſe-quill, 5.
the Stem, 6.
of which we make
with a Pen knife, 7.
then we dip the Neb
in an Ink-horn, 8.
which is ſtopped
with a Stopple, 9.
and we put our Pens,
into a Pennar, 10.
We dry a Writing

Veteres ſcribebant
in *Tabellis ceratis*
æneo *Stilo*, 1.
cujus parte cuſpidata, 2.
exarabantur literæ,
rurſum vero oblitera[bant]
planâ, 3.
Deinde
Literas pingebant
ſubtili Calamo, 4.
Nos utimur *Anſerina*
na, 5. cujus *Caulem*, 6.
temperamus
Scalpello, 7.
tum intinginus *Crenam*
in *Atramentario*, 8.
quod obſtruitur
Operculo, 9.
& *Pennas* recondimus
in *Calamario*, 10.
Siccamus Scripturam

ith Botting-paper,
Cauis-ſand
ut of a Sandbox, 11.
And we indeed
rite from the left hand
wards the right, 12.
e Hebrews
om the right hand
wards the left, 13.
e Chineſe and other Indians,
m the top downwards, 14.

Chartâ bibulâ,
vel *Arenâ ſcriptoriâ*,
ex *Theca Pulveraria*. 11.
Et nos quidem
ſcribimus à ſiniſtrâ
dextrorſum, 12.
Hebræi
à dextrâ
ſiniſtrorſum, 13.
Chineſes & *Indi* alii,
à ſummo deorſum, 14.

per.

XCIII. *Papyrus*,

he *Ancients uſed*
ch-Boards, 1.
Leaves, 2.
lſo Barks, 3. *of* Trees;
ially
n *Egyptian Shrub*,
ch *was called* Papyrus.
ow Paper *is in uſe*,
h *the* Paper-maker

Veteres utebantur
Tabulis Fagineis, 1.
aut *Foliis*, 2.
ut & *Libris*, 3. *Arborum*;
præſertim
Arbuſculæ Ægyptiæ,
cui nomen erat *Papyrus*.
Nunc *Charta* eſt in uſu,
quam *Chartopœus*

 maketh

maketh in a Paper-mill, 4.
of Linen rags, 5.
ſtamped to Maſh, 6.
which being taken up in Frames, 7.
he ſpreadeth into Sheets, 8.
and ſetteth them in the Air that they may be dryed.
Twenty five of theſe make a Quire, 9.
twenty Quires *a* Ream, 10.
and ten of theſe a Bale of Paper, 11.
That which is to laſt long is written on Parchment, 12.

in *mola Papyracea*, 4.
è *Linteis* [illegible] *ſtis*, 5.
in *Pulmentum* contu[illegible]
quod hauſtum
No molis, 7.
didurit in *Plagulas*, 8.
expoſitque aëri,
ut ſiccentur.
Harum XXV.
faciunt *Scapu[illegible]*, 9.
XX Scapi *Volumen minus*.
horum X
Volumen majus, 11.
Duraturum diu
ſcribitur in *Membrana*.

Printing. XCIV. *Typogra[illegible]*

The Printer *hath* metal Letters
in a great number ſet into Boxes, 5.
The Compoſitor, 1.

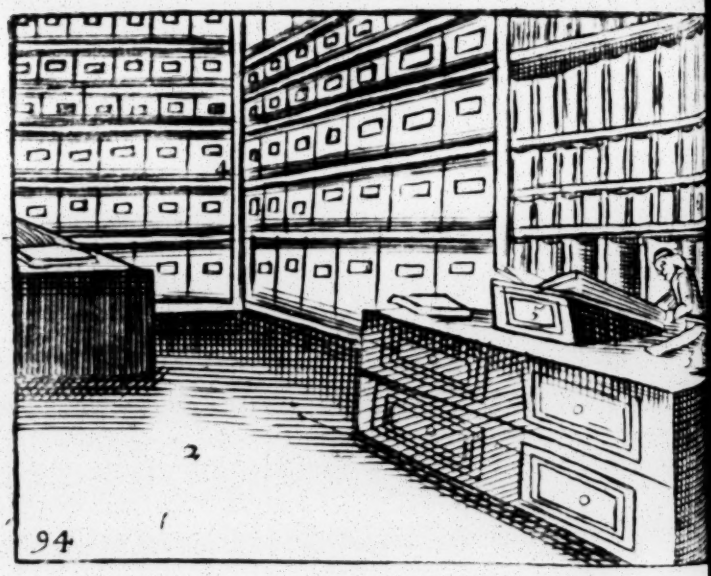
Typographus habet
Typos Metallicos,
magno numero
[illegible]
Typothetas, 1.

taketh them out one by one,
and according to the opy,
(which he hath fastned
before hi in a Visorum, 2.
composeth words
in a Compolin -stick, 3.
till a Line be made;
he putteth these in a Gally, 4.
till a Page, 6 be made,
and these again in a Form, 7.
and he locketh them up
in Iron Chases, 8.
with oyns, 9.
lest they should drop out,
and putte h them under
the ress, 10.
Then the Press-man
beateth it over
with Printers Ink,
by means of Balls, 11.
readeth upon it the Papers
t in the Frisket, 12.
hich being put
der the Spindle, 14.
the Coffin, 13
d pressed down with a
, 15.
maketh to take impression.

eximit illos singulatim,
& secundum *exemplar*,
(quod habet præfixum
sibi *Retinaculo*, 2.)
componit Verba
Gnomone, 3.
donec *versus* fiat;
hos indit *Formæ*, 4.
donec *Pagina* 6. fiat;
has iterum *Tabulæ compositoriæ*, 7. coarctatque eos
Marginibus ferreis, 8
ope *Cochlearum*, 9.
ne dilabantur,
ac subjicit
Prelo, 10.
Tum *Impressor*
illinit
Atramento impressorio,
ope *Pilarum*, 11.
superimponit Chartas
nditas *Operculo*, 12.
quas subditas
Trochleæ, 14.
in *Tigello*, 13.
& impressas
Suculæ, 15
facit imbibere typos.

XCV.

The Bookfellers Shop. *Bibliop*



The Bookfeller, 1.
felleth Books
in a Bockfellers Shop, 2.
of wh ch he writeth
a Catalogue, 3.

The Books are placed
on Shelves, 4.
and are laid open for uſe
upon a Desk, 5.

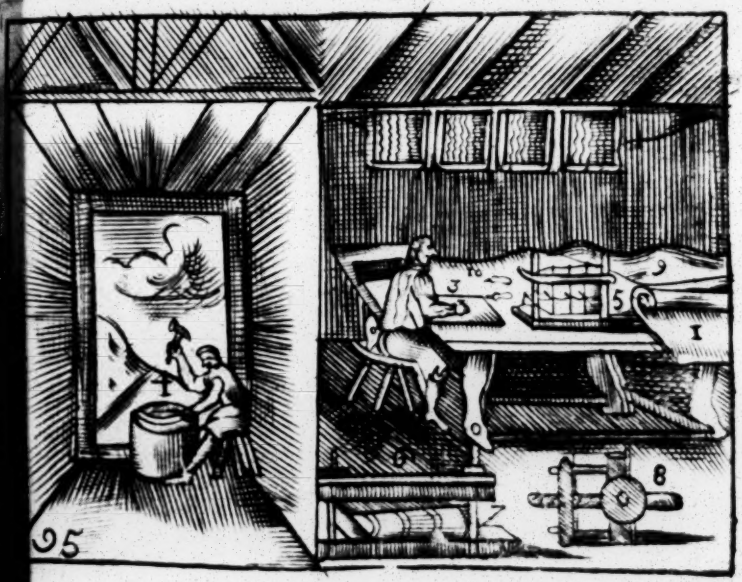
A Multitude of Books
is called a Library, 6.

Bibliopola, 1.
vendit Libros
in *Bibliopolio*, 2.
quorum conſcribit
Catalogum, 3.

Libri diſponuntur
per *Repoſitoria*, 4.
& exponuntur ad uſum,
ſuper *Pluteum*, 5.

Multitudo Librorum
vocatur *Bibliotheca*, 6.

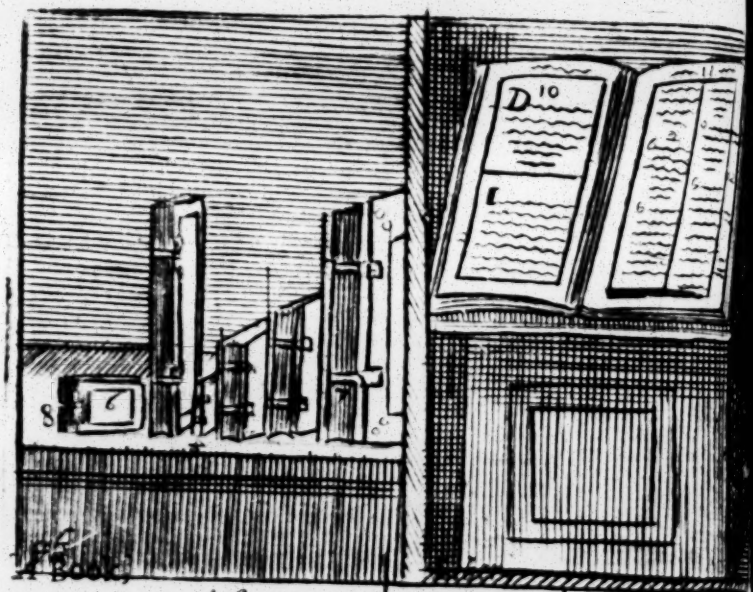
The Book-binder. XCVI. *Bibliopegus.*



times paſt they glewed
er to Paper,
rolled them up together
one Roll, 1.
At this day
Book-binder
deth Books,
ſt he wipeth, 2.
Papers ſteept in Gum-wa-
and then ſoldeth them to-
er, 3
eth with a hammer, 4.
ſlitcheth them up, 5.
eth them in a Preſs, 6.
h hath two Screws, 7.
h them on the back,
eth off the edges
a round knife, 8.
at laſt covereth them
Parchment *or* Leather, 9
eth them handſome,
ſetteth on Claſps, 10.

Olim agglutinabant
Chartam Chartæ,
convolvebantque eas
in unum *Volumen,* 1.
Hodiè
Compactor
compingit Libros,
dum tergit, 2.
chartas maceratas *aquâ*
glutinoſâ, deinde
complicat, 3.
malleat, 4.
tum conſuit, 5.
comprimit *Prelo,* 6.
quod habet duos *Cochleas,* 7.
conglutinat dorſo
demarginat
rotundo *Cultro,* 8.
tandem veſtit
Membranâ, vel *Corio,* 9.
efformat,
& affigit *Uncinulos,* 10.

A Book. XCVII. *Liber*



as to its outward ſhape,
is either in Folio, 1.
or in Quarto, 2.
in Octavo, 3.
in Duodecimo, 4. *either*
made to open ſide-wiſe, 5.
or Long-wiſe, 6.
with Brazen Claſps, 7.
or Strings, 8
and Square-boſſes, 9.

Within are Leaves, 10.
with two Pages,
ſometimes divided with Columns, 11.
and Marginal Notes, 12.

quoad exteriorem formam,
eſt vel in *Folio*, 1.
vel in *Quarto*, 2.
in *Octavo*, 3.
in *Duodecimo*, 4. vel
Columnatus, 5.
vel *Linguatus*, 6
cum *Æneis Clauſuris*, 7.
vel *Ligulis*, 8.
& *angularibus Bullis*, 9.

Intus ſunt *Folia*, 10.
duabus *Paginis*,
aliquando *Columnis* diviſa,
cumq; *Notis Marginalibus*

A Schoo

A School. XCVIII. *Schola.*

A School, 1.
is a Shop, in which
Young Wits
are fashion'd to vertue, and
it is distinguish'd into Forms.
The Master, 2.
sitteth in a Chair, 3.
The Scholars, 4.
in Forms, 5
he teacheth, they learn.
Some things
are writ down before them
with Chalk *on a* Table, 6.
Some sit
at a Table, and write, 7.
he mendeth their Faults, 8.
Some stand and rehearse things
committed to memory, 9.
Some talk together, 10. *and*
behave themselves wantonly
and carelessly;

Schola, 1.
est Officina, in quâ
Novelli Animi
formantur ad virtutem,
& distinguitur in *Classes.*
Præceptor, 2.
sedet in *Cathedra,* 3.
Discipuli, 4.
in *Subselliis,* 5.
ille docet, hi discunt.
Quædam
præscribuntur illis
Cretæ in Tabella 6.
Quidam sedent
ad Mensam, & scribunt, 7.
ipse corrigit, 8. Mendas.
Quidam stant, & recitant
mandata memoriæ, 9.
Quidam confabulantur, 10.
ac gerunt se petulantes,
& negligentes;

these are chastised
with a Ferrula, 11.
and a Rod, 12.

hi castigantur
Ferulâ (baculo) 11.
& *Virgâ* 12.

The Study. XCIX. *Museum*

The Study, 1.
is a place where a Student, 2.
apart from Men,
sitteth alone,
addicted to his Studies,
whilst he readeth Books, 3.
which being within his reach
he layeth open upon a Desk, 4.
and picketh all the best things
out of them
into his own Manual, 5.
or marketh them in them
with a dash, 6.
or a little star, 7.
in the Margent.
Being to sit up late,

Museum, 1.
est locus ubi Studiosus, 2.
secretus ab hominibus,
sedet solus,
deditus *Studiis*,
dum lectitat *Libros*, 3.
quos penes se
& exponit super *Pluteum*, 4.
& excerpit optima quæque
ex illis
in *Manuale* suum, 5.
notat in illis
Litur.i, 6.
vel *Asteriscо*, 7.
ad Marginem.
Lucubraturus,

he setteth a Candle, 8.
on a Candlestick, 9.
which is snuffed with Snuffers, 10. *before the Candle he placeth a* Screen, 11.
which is green, that it may not hurt his eye-sight;
richer Persons use a Taper, *for a* Tallow-Candle *stinketh, and smoaketh.*
A Letter, 12. *is wrapped up,*
writ upon, 13.
and sealed, 14.
Going abroad by night, he maketh use of a Lanthorn, 15. *or a* Torch, 16.

elevat Lychnum (Candelam) 8.
in *Candelabro,* 9
quiemungitur *Emunctorio,* 10.
ante Lychnum collocat *Umbraculum,* 11.
quod viride est, ne hebetet oculorum aciem:
opulentiores utuntur *Cereo,* nam *Candela sebacea* fœtet & fugimat.
Epistola, 12. complicatur,
inscribitur, 13.
& obsignatur, 14.
Prodiens noctu utitur *Lanterna,* 15.
vel *Face.*

C.

Arts belonging to Speech. — *Artes Sermonis.*

Grammar, 1. — *Grammatica,* 1.

is conversant about Letters, 2.
of which it maketh words, 3.
and teacheth how to utter,
write, 4. *put together,*
and part them rightly.

Rhetorick, 5.
doth as it were paint, 6.
a rude Form, 7.
of Speech with Oratory
Flouriſhes. 8.
ſuch as are Figures,
Elegancies,
Adagies,
Apothegms,
Sentences,
Similies,
Hieroglypicks, &c.

Poetry, 9.
gathereth theſe Flowers *of*
Speech 10.
and tieth them as it were
into a curious Garland, 11.
and ſo making of Proſe
a Poem
it maketh ſeveral ſorts of Verſes
and Odes,
and is therefore crown'd with
a Laurel, 12.

Muſick, 13.
ſetteth Tunes, 14.
with pricks,
to which it fitteth words,
and ſo ſingeth alone,
or in Conſort,
or by Voice,
or Muſical Inſtrument, 15.

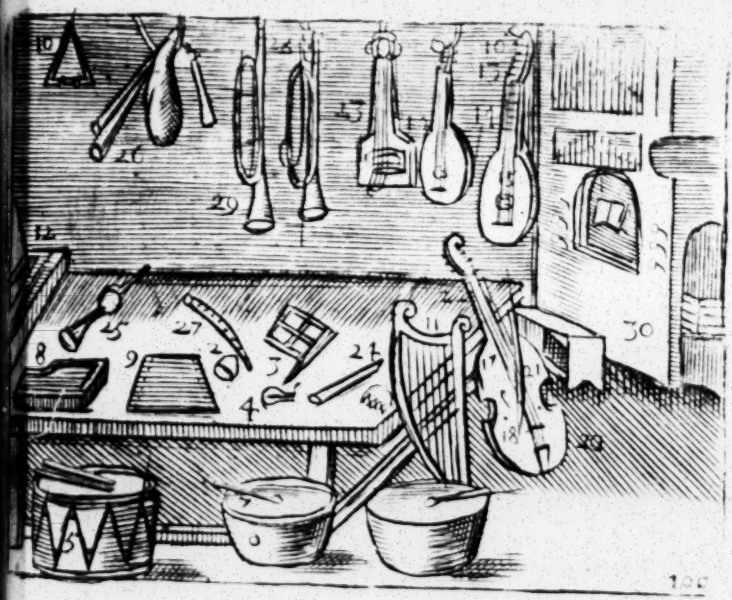
verſatur circa *Literas* 2.
ex quibus componit *Voces*
verbis, 3. docetque eloqui, ſcribere, 4 conſtruere
diſtinguere interpungere,
eas recte.

Rhetorica 5.
pingit, 6 quaſi
eidem *ornatum,* 7.
Sermonis *Oratorii*
Pigmentis, 8.
ut ſunt *Figuræ,*
Elegantiæ,
Adagia (proverbia)
Apophthegmata
Sententiæ Gnomæ)
Similia,
Hieroglyphica, &c.

Poeſis, 9.
colligit
hos *Flores Orationis,*
& colligat quaſi
in *coronam,* 11.
atque ita, faciens è *proſa*
ligatam orationem,
componit varia *Carmina,*
& *Hymnos* (*Odas*)
ac propterea coronatur
Lauro, 12.

Muſica, 13.
componit *Melodias,* 14.
Notis,
quibus aptat verba,
atque ita cantat ſola
vel *Concentu* (*Symphonia*)
aut voce
aut inſtrumentis Muſicis, 15.

Muſical Inſtruments. CI. *Inſtrumenta muſica.*



Muſical Inſtruments *are*
thoſe which make a ſound:
Firſt,
when they are beaten upon,
as Cymbal, 1. *with a* Peſtil,
little Bell, 2.
with an Iron pellet *within;*
Rattle, 3.
toſſing it about;
Jews-Trump, 4.
being put to the mouth,
with the finger;
Drum, 5
and a Kettle, 6.
with a Drum-ſtick, 7.
alſo the Dulcimer, 8.
with the Shepherds-harp, 9.
and the Tymbrel, 10.
Secondly,
when which ſtrings
are ſtretched, and ſtruck upon,
as the Pſaltery, 11

Muſica inſtrumenta ſunt
quæ edunt vocem:
Primò,
cum pulſantur,
ut *Cymbalum* 1, *Piſtillo*,
Tintinnabulum, 2.
intus *Globulo ferreo*,
Crepitaculum, 3.
circumverſando;
Crembalum, 4.
ori admotum,
Digito;
Tympanum, 5.
& *Aheneum*, 6.
Clavicula, 7.
ut & *Sambuca*, 8.
cum *Organo paſtoritio*, 9.
& *Siſtrum* (Crotalum) 10.
Secundò,
in quibus *Chordæ*
intenduntur & plectuntur,
ut *Nablium*, 11.

and

and the Virginals, 12.
with both hands;
the Lute, 13.
(in which is the Neck, 14.
the Belly, 15.
the Pegs, 16.
by which the Strings, 17.
are ſtretched
upon the Bridge, 18.)
the Cittern, 19.
with the right hand only,
the Viol, 20.
with a Bow, 21.
and the Harp, 23.
with a Wheel within,
which is turned about:
the Stops, 22.
in every one are touched
with the left hand.
At laſt,
thoſe which are blown,
as with the mouth,
the Flute, 24.
the Shawm, 25.
the Bag-pipe, 26.
the Cornet, 27.
the Trumpet, 28, 29.
or with Bellows,
as a pair of Organs, 30.

cum *Clavicordio*, 12.
utrâque manu;
Teſtudo (Chelys) 13.
in quâ *jugum*, 14.
Magadium, 15.
& *Verticilli*, 16.
quibus *Nervi*, 17.
intenduntur
ſuper *Ponticulam*, 18.)
& *Cythara*, 19.
Dexterâ tantum,
Pandura, 20.
Plectro, 21.
& *Lyra*, 23.
intus rotâ,
quæ verſatur:
Dimenſiones, 22.
in ſingulis tanguntur
ſiniſtra.
Tandem
quæ inflantur,
ut Ore,
Fiſtula Tibia) 24.
Gingras, 25.
Tibia utricularis, 26.
Lituus, 27.
Tuba, 28. *Buccina*, 29.
vel *Follibus*,
ut *Organum pneumaticum*.

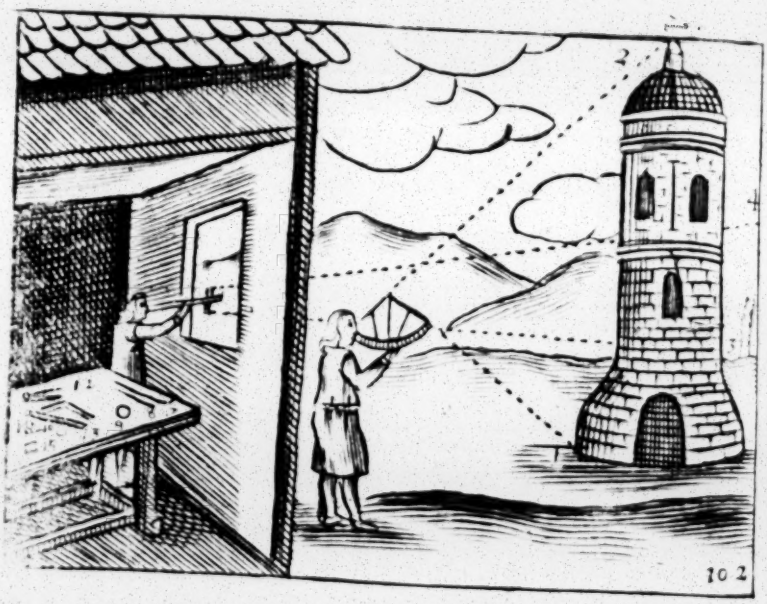
Philosophy. CII. *Philosophia.*

The Naturalist, 1.
vieweth all the works of God
in the World.
The Supernaturalist, 2.
searches out the Causes *and*
effects of things.
The Arithmetician
reckoneth numbers,
by adding, subtracting,
multiplying, and dividing;
and that either by Cyphers, 3.
in a Slate
or by Counters, 4.
upon a Desk.
Country People *reckon*, 5.
with figures of tens, X.
and figures of five, V.
by twelves, fifteens,
and threescores.

Physicus, 1.
speculatur omnia Dei Opera
in Mundo.
Metaphysicus, 2.
perscrutatur *Causas*,
& rerum *Effecta*.
Arithmeticus
computat *numeros*,
addendo, subtrahendo,
multiplicando, dividendo,
idque vel *Cyphris*, 3.
in *Palimocestio*,
vel *Calculis*, 4.
super *Abacum*.
Rustici numerant, 5.
Decussibus, X.
& *Pumcnicibus*, V.
per *Duodenas*, *Quindenas*,
& *Sexagenas*.

Geometry,

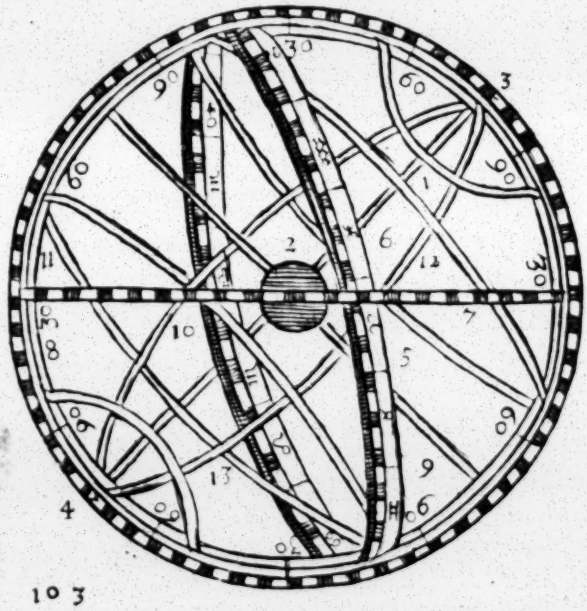
Geometry. CIII.



A Geometrican
meaſureth the height *of*
a Tower, 1 . . . . 2.
or the diſtance
of places, 3. . . . . 4.
either with a Quadrant, 5.
or a Jacob's-ſtaff, 6.
He marketh out the
Figures of things,
with Lines, 7.
Angles, 8.
and Circles, 9.
by a Rule, 10.
a Square, 11.
and a pair of Compaſſes, 12.
Out of theſe ariſe
an Oval, 13.
a Triangle, 14.
a Quadrangle, 15.
and other figures.

Geometra
metitur *altitudinem*
Turris, 1 . . . . 2.
aut *diſtantiam*
Locorum, 3. . . . 4.
ſive *Quadrante*, 5.
ſive *Radio*, 6.
Deſignat
Figuras rerum
Lineis, 7.
Angulis, 8.
& *Circulis*, 9.
ad *Regulam*, 10.
Normam, 11.
& *Circinum*, 12.
Ex his oriuntur
Cylindrus, 13.
Trigonus, 14.
Tetragonus, 15.
& aliæ figuræ

The Celestial Sphere. CIV. *Sphera cælestis.*



103

Astronomy *considereth*
the motion of the Stars,
Astrology
the *Effects of them.*

The Globe of Heaven
is turned about upon an
Axle-tree, 1.
about the Globe of the
earth, 2.
in the space of XXIV. *hours.*

The Pole stars, *or* Pole,
the Arctick, 3.
and Antarctick, 4.
conclude the Axle-tree
at both ends.

The Heaven *is full of Stars*
every where.

There are reckoned above
a thousand fixed Stars;
but of Constellations
towards the North, XXI.
towards the South, XVI.

Astronomia considerat
motus Astrorum,
Astrologia,
eorum effectus.

Globus Cœli
volvitur
super *Axem,* 1.
circa *globum*
terræ, 2.
spacio XXIV. horarum.

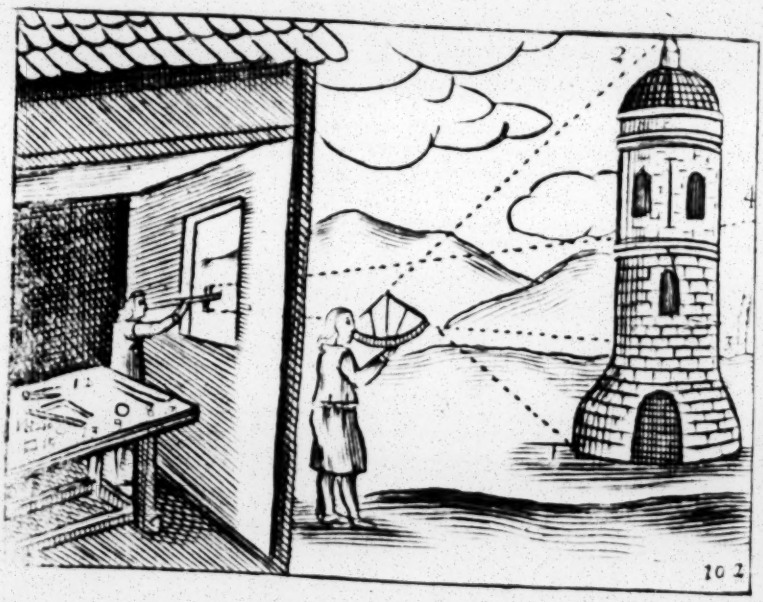
Stellæ polares,
Arcticus 3.
& *Antarcticus,* 4.
nituntur *Axem*
utrinque.

Cœlum est Stellatum
undique.

Stellarum fixarum
numerantur plus *mille;*
Siderum vero
septentrionalium, XXI.
Meridionalium, XVI.

Add

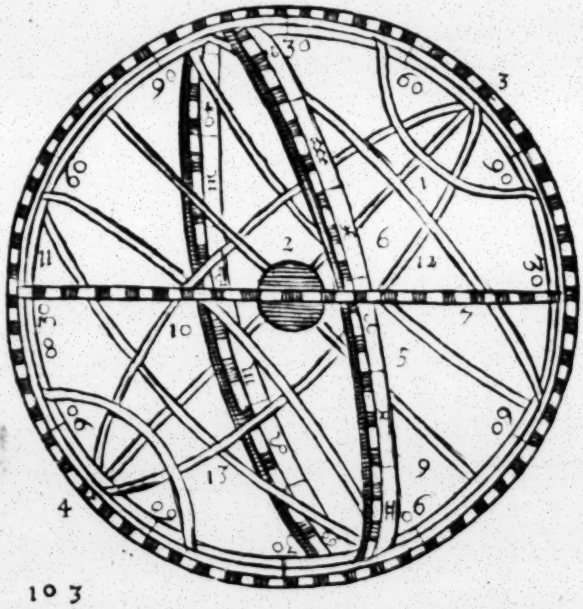
Geometry. CIII.



A Geometrican
meaſureth the height *of*
a Tower, 1 . . . . 2.
or the diſtance
of places, 3. . . . . 4.
either with a Quadrant, 5.
or a Jacob's-ſtaff, 6.
He marketh out the
Figures of things,
with Lines, 7.
Angles, 8.
and Circles, 9.
by a Rule, 10.
a Square, 11.
and a pair of Compaſſes, 12.
Out o' theſe ariſe
an Oval, 13.
a Triangle, 14.
a Quadrangle, 15.
and other figures.

Geometra
metitur *altitudinem*
Turris, 1 . . . . 2.
aut *diſtantiam*
Locorum, 3. . . . 4.
ſive *Quadrante*, 5.
ſive *Radio*, 6.
Deſignat
Figuras rerum
Lineis, 7.
Angulis, 8.
& *Circulis*, 9.
ad *Regulam*, 10.
Normam, 11.
& *Circinum*, 12.
Ex his oriuntur
Cylindrus, 13.
Trigonus, 14.
Tetragonus, 15.
& aliæ figuræ

The Celestial Sphere. CIV. *Sphera cælestis.*



103

Astronomy *considereth*
the motion of the Stars,
Astrology
the *Effects of them.*

The Globe of Heaven
is turned about upon an
Axle-tree, 1.
about the Globe of the
Earth, 2.
in the space of XXIV. *hours.*

The Pole stars, *or* Pole,
the Arctick, 3.
and Antarctick, 4.
conclude the Axle-tree
at both ends.

The Heaven *is full of Stars*
every where.

There are reckoned above
a thousand fixed Stars;
but of Constellations
towards the North, XXI.
towards the South, XVI.

Astronomia considerat
motus Astrorum,
Astrologia,
eorum effectus.

Globus Cæli
volvitur
super *Axem,* 1.
circa *globum*
terræ, 2.
spacio XXIV. horarum.

Stellæ polares,
Arcticus 3
& *Antarcticus,* 4.
tenuunt *Axem*
utrinque.

Cælum est Stellarum
undique.

Stellarum fixarum
numerantur plus *mille;*
Siderum vero
septentrionalium, XXI.
Meridionalium, XVI.

Add

Add to these the XII. signs
of the Zodiaque, 5.
every one XXX *degrees,*
whose names are, ♈ Aries,
♉ Taurus, ♊ Gemini,
♋ Cancer, ♌ Leo, ♍ Virgo,
♎ Libra, ♏ Scorpius,
♐ Sagittarius, ♑ Capricor.
♒ Aquarius, ♓ Pisces.

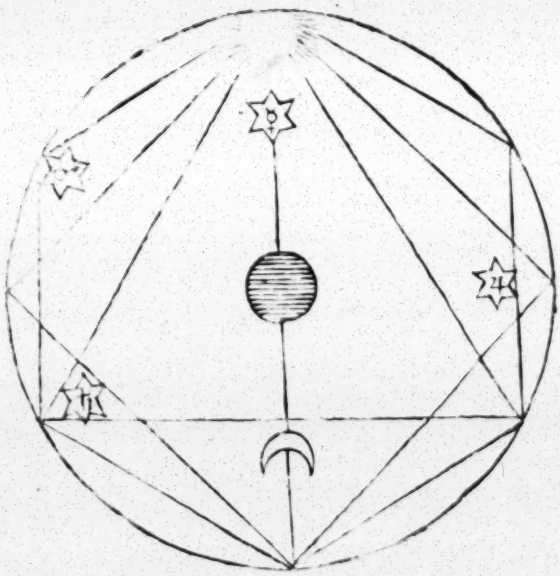
Under this move the seven
wandring-stars,
which they call Planets,
whose way is a circle
in the middle of the Zodiack,
called the Ecliptick, 6.

Other Circles are,
the Horizon, 7.
the Meridian, 8.
the Æquator, 9.
the two Colures,
the one of the Equinocts, 10.
(of the Spring,
when the ☉ *entreth into* ♈;
Autumnal
when it entreth in ♎)
the other of the Solstices, 11.
(of the Summer,
when the ☉ *entreth into* ♋;
of the Winter
when it entreth into ♑)
the two Tropicks,
the Tropick of Cancer, 12.
The Tropick of Capricorn, 13,
and the two
polar Circles, 14. . . . 15,

Adde *Signa*, XII
Zodiaci, 5.
quodlibet graduum, XX
quorum nomina sunt,
♈ *Aries*, ♉ *Taurus*, ♊
♋ *Cancer*, ♌ *Leo*, ♍
♎ *Libra*, ♏ *Scorpius*
♐ *Sagittarius*, ♑ *Capr*
♒ *Aquarius*, ♓ *Pisc*
Sub hoc currunt
Stellæ errantes VII.
quas vocant *Planetas*,
quorum via est circulus
in medio Zodiaci,
dictus *Ecliptica*, 6.

Alii Circuli sunt,
Horizon, 7.
Meridianus, 8.
Equator, 9.
duo *Coluri*,
alter *Æquinoxiorum*, 10.
(*Verni*,
quando ☉ ingreditur ♈;
Autumnalis,
quando ingreditur ♎)
alter *Solsticiorum*, 11.
(*Æstivi*
quando ☉ ingreditur ♋;
Hyberni
quando ingreditur ♑)
duo *Tropici*,
Tr. Cancri, 12.
Tr. Capricorni, 13.
& duo
Polares, 14. . . . 15.

The Aſpects of the Planets. *Planetarum Aſpectus.*



The Moon, ☽
runneth through the Zodiack
every Month.
The Sun, ☉
in a Year,
Mercury, ☿
and Venus, ♀
about the Sun,
the one in a hundred and fifteen, the other in 585. days.
Mars, ♂
in two Years;
Jupiter, ♃
is almoſt twelve;
Saturn, ♄
in thirty years.
Hereupon they meet variouſly among themſelves, and have mutual Aſpects one towards another.

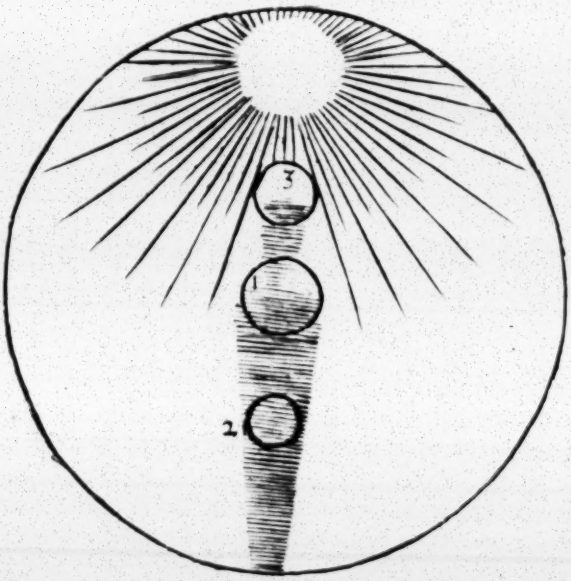
Luna, ☽
percurrit *Zodiacum*
ſingulis *Menſibus.*
Sol, ☉
Anno,
Mercurius, ☿
& *Venus,* ♀
circa Solem,
ille CXV,
hæc DLXXXV. *Diebus.*
Mars, ♂
Biennio;
Jupiter, ♃
ferè duodecim;
Saturnus, ♄
triginta annis.
Hinc conveniunt variè
inter ſe
& ſe mutuo adſpiciunt.

As here the ☉ *and* ☿ *are in* Conjunction,
☉ *and* ☽ *in* Opposition,
☉ *and* ♄ *in a* Trine Aspect,
☉ *and* ♃ *in a* Quartile,
☉ *and* ♂ *in a* Sextile.

Ut hic sunt, ☉ & ☿ in *Conjunctione*,
☉ & ☽ in *Oppositione*,
☉ & ♄ in *Trigono*,
☉ & ♃ in *Quadratura*,
☉ & ♂ in *Sextili*.

CV.

The Apparitions of the Moon. *Phases Lunæ.*



The Moon,
shineth not by her own Light,
but that which is borrowed
of the Sun.
For the one half of it
is always enlightned,
the other remaineth darkish.
Hereupon we see it
in Conjunction *with the*
Sun, 1.
to be obscure, almost none at all,
in Opposition, 5.

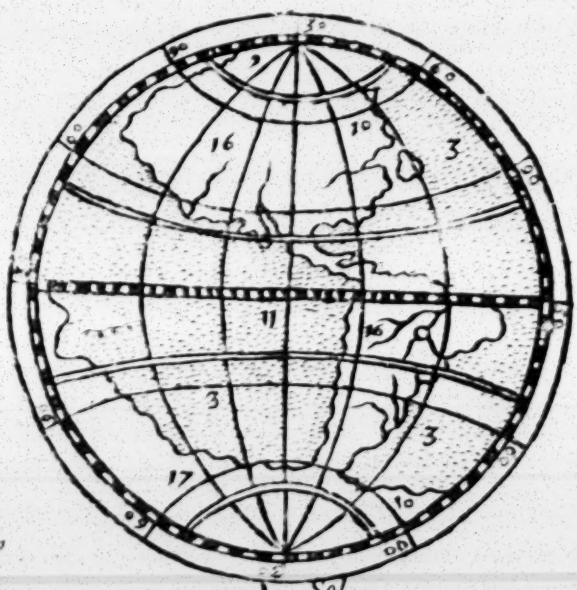
Luna,
lucet non sua propria *Luce*,
sed mutuatâ
a *Sole*.
Nam altera ejus medietas
semper illuminatur,
altera manet caliginosa.
Hinc videmus,
in *Conjunctione*
Solis, 1.
obscuram, imo nullam:
in *Oppositione*, 5.

wh

whole and clear,
(and we call it
the Full Moon;)
ſometimes in the half,
(and we call it the Prime, 3.
and laſt quarter, 7.)
Otherwiſe it waxeth, 2 ... 4.
or waneth, 6 ... 8.
and is ſaid to be horned,
or more than half ro nd,

totam & lucidam,
& vocamus
Plenilunium:)
alias dimidiam,
& dicimus *Primam*, 3.
& *ultimam*, 7. *Quadram*.)
Cæteroqui creſcit, 2 ... 4.
aut decreſcit, 6 .... 8.
& vocatur *falcata*,
vel *gibboſa*.

The Eclipſes. CVI. *Eclipſes.*



107. b

The Sun
is the fountain of light,
enlightning all things;
but the Earth, 1.
and the Moon, 2.
being ſhady Bodies,
are not pierced with its rays,
for they caſt a ſhadow upon
the place juſt over againſt them.
Therefore,
when the Moon lighteth

Sol
eſt fons Lucis,
illuminans omnia;
ſed *Terra*, 1.
& *Luna*, 2
Corpora opaca,
non penetrantur ejus radiis,
nam jaciunt umbram
in locum oppoſitum.
Ideo,
cum Luna incidit

into the ſhadow of the Earth, 2.
it is darkened, which we call
an Eclipſe, *or defect.*

But when the Moon *runneth*
betwixt the Sun
and the Earth, 3.
it covereth it with its ſhadow;
and this we call
the Eclipſe *of the* Sun,
becauſe it taketh from us
the ſight of the Sun,
and its light;
ne ther doth the Sun *for all that*
ſuffer any thing,
but the Earth.

in umbram *Terræ*, 2.
obſcuratur, quod vocamus
Eclipſin (deliquium, *Lunæ.*

Cum vero *Luna* currit
inter *Solem*
& *Terram*, 3.
obtegit illum umbrâ ſuâ;
& hoc vocamus
Eclipſin Solis,
quia adimit nobis
proſpectum *Solis,*
& lucem ejus;
nec tamen *Sol*
patitur aliquid,
ſed *Terra.*

CVII. *a*

The terreſtrial Sphere. *Sphæra terreſtris*

The Earth *is round,*
and therefore to be repreſented
by two Hemiſpheres, a . . . b.
The Circuit of it

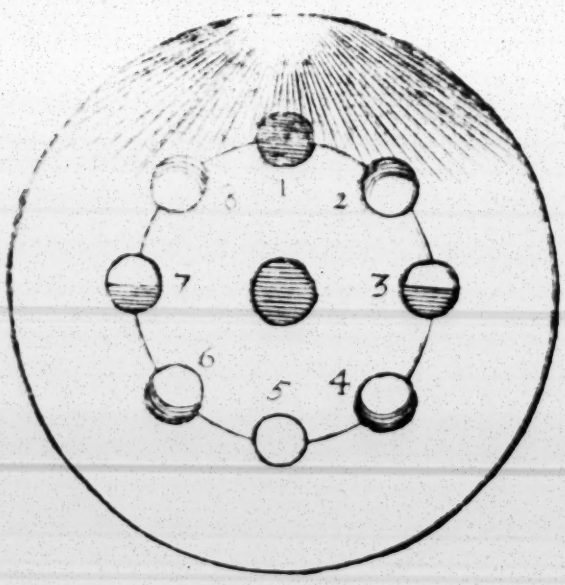
Terra eſt rotunda,
fingenda igitur
duobus *Hemiſphæriis,* a . . .
Ambitus ejus

is 360 degrees
(*whereof every one maketh*
60 English *Miles*
or 21600 *Miles*,
and yet it is but a prick,
compared with the World,
whereof it is the Centre.
They measure the Longitude
of it by Climates, 1.
and the Latitude *by*
Parallels, 2.
The Ocean, 3. *compasseth it*
about, and five Seas *wash it,*
the Mediterranean Sea, 4.
the Baltick Sea, 5. *the* Red
Sea, 6. *the* Persian Sea, 7.
and the Caspian Sea, 8.

est *graduum* CCCLX,
quorum quisque facit
LX Milliaria *Anglica*
vel 21600 Milliarium)
& tamen est punctum,
collata cum orbe,
cujus *Centrum* est.
Longitudinem ejus
dimetiuntur *Climatibus*, 1.
Latitudinem,
lineis *Parallelis*, 2.
Oceanus, 3. ambit eam
& *Maria* V. pertundunt,
Mediterraneum, 4.
Balticum, 5. *Erythræum*, 6.
Persicum, 7.
Caspium, 8.

CVII. *b*

The terrestrial Sphere. *Sphera terrestris.*



105

It is *divided into*, V. Zones,
whereof the II. frigid *ones*, 9...9.

Distribuitur in *Zonas* V.
quarum duae *frigidae*, 9...9.

are uninhabitable;
the II Temperate *ones*, 10..10.
and the Torrid *one*, 11.
habitable.

Beſide it is divid d
into three Continents;
this of ours, 12. *which is ſubdi-*
vided into Europe, 13.
Aſia, 14. Africa, 15.
America, 16...16.
(*whoſe Inhabitants are*
Antipodes *to us*)
and the South Land, 17...17.
yet unknown.

They that dwell under the
North pole, 18. *have the days*
and nights 6 months long.

Infinite Iſlands
float in the Seas.

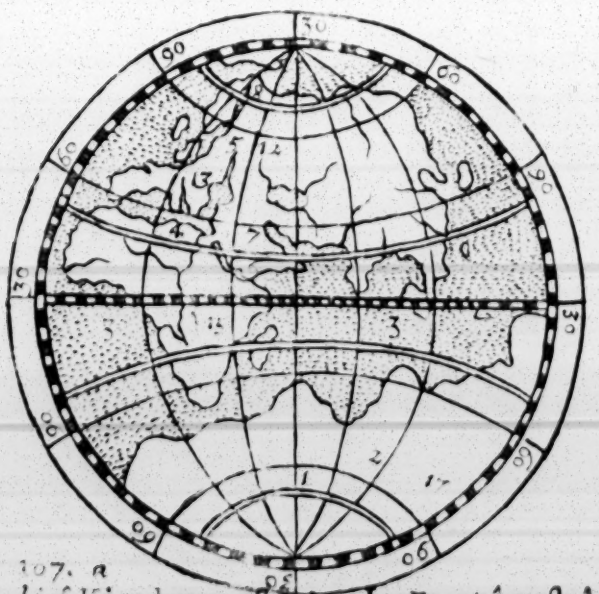
ſunt inhabitabiles;
duæ *Temperatæ*, 10...10.
& *Torrida*, 11,
habitantur.

Ceterum diviſa eſt
in tres *Continentes*;
noſtram, 12. quæ ſubdividitur in *Europam*, 13.
Aſiam, 14. & *Africam*, 15.
in *Americam*, 16.... 16.
(cujus incolæ
ſunt *Antipodes* nobis;)
& in *Terram Auſtralem*, 17...17.
adhuc incognitam.

Habitantes ſub *Arcto*, 18.
habent Dies
Noctes ſemeſtrales.

Infinitæ *Inſulæ*
natant in maribus.

Europe. CVIII. *Europ*



107. a

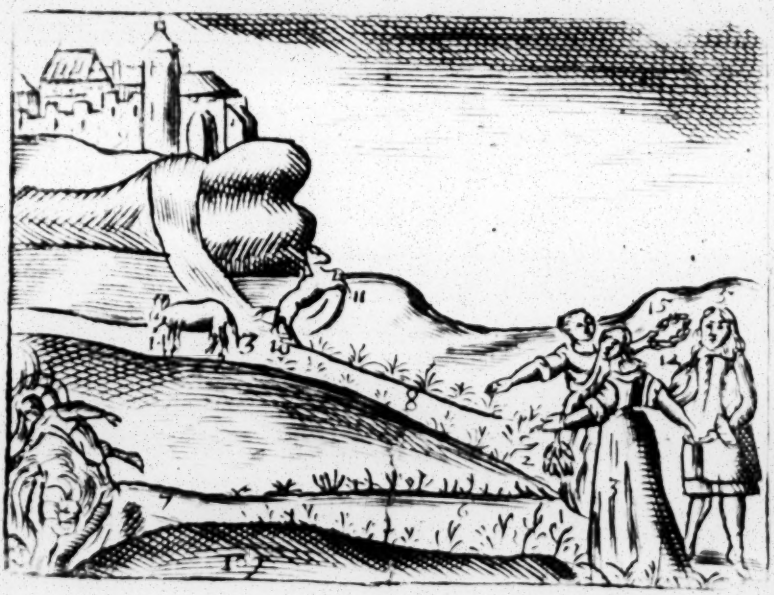
The chief Kingdoms *of*
Europe, *are*

In *Europâ* noſtrâ,
ſunt *Regna* primaria,

Spain

Spain, 1.	*Hiſpania*, 1.
France, 2.	*Gallia*, 2.
Italy, 3.	*Italia*, 3.
England, 4.	*Anglia* (Britannia)
Scotland, 5.	*Scotia*, 5.
Ireland, 6.	*Hibernia*, 6.
Germany, 7.	*Germania*, 7.
Bohemia, 8.	*Bohemia*, 8.
Hungary, 9.	*Hungaria*, 9.
Croatia, 10.	*Croatia*, 10.
Dacia, 11.	*Dacia*, 11.
Sclavonia, 12.	*Sclavonia*, 12.
Greece, 13.	*Græcia*, 13.
Thrace, 14.	*Thracia*, 14.
Podolia, 15.	*Podolia*, 15.
Tartary, 16.	*Tartaria*, 16.
Lituania, 17.	*Lituania* 17.
Poland, 18.	*Polonia*, 18.
The Netherlands, 19.	*Belgium*, 19
Denmark, 20	*Dania*, 20.
Norway, 21.	*Norvegia*, 21.
Swethland, 22.	*Suecia*, 22.
Lapland, 23.	*Lappia*, 23.
Finland, 24.	*Finnia*, 24.
Liſland, 25.	*Livonia*, 25.
Pruſſia, 26.	*Boruſſi*, 26.
Muſcovy, 27.	*Muſcovia*, 27.
and Ruſſia, 28.	*Ruſſi*, 28.

Moral Philoſophy. CIX.



This Life *is a* way,
or a place divided into two ways, *like*
Pythagoras's Letter Y.
broad, 1.
on the left hand track;
narrow, 2 *on the right*;
that belongs to Vice, 3.
this to Vertue, 4.

Mind, Young Man, 5.
imitate Hercules;
leave the left hand way,
turn from Vice;
the Entrance 6. *is fair*,
but the End, 7.
is ugly and ſteep down.

Go on the right hand,
though it be thorny, 8.
no way is unpaſſible to vertue;
follow whither vertue leadeth.

Vita hæc eſt *via*,
ſive *Bivium*,
ſimile
Literæ *Pithagoricæ* Y.
latum, 1.
ſiniſtro tramite
anguſtum, 2., dextro;
ille *Vitii*, 3. eſt
hic *Virtutis*, 4.

Adverte, juvenis, 5.
imitare *Herculem*;
linque ſiniſtram,
averſare vitium;
Aditus ſpecioſus, 6.
ſed *Exitus*, 7.
turpis & præceps.

Dextera ingredere,
utut ſpinoſa, 8.
nulla via invia virtuti;
equere quâ viâ ducit virt

throu

hrough narrow places
o ſtately palaces,
o the Tower of honour, 9.
Keep the midale
nd ſtreight path,
nd thou ſha t go very ſafe.
Take heed thou do not go
oo much on the right hand, 10.
Bridle in, 12.
he, wild Horſe 11,
f Affection,
ſt thou fall down headlong.
See thou doſt not go amiſs
n the l t hand, 13.
n an aſs-like ſluggiſhneſs, 14.
ut go onwards conſtantly,
erſevere to the end,
nd thou ſhalt be crown'd, 15.

per *anguſtias*,
ad *angu ſtia*,
ad *arcem honoris*, 9.
Tene medium
& rectum *tramitem*;
ibis tutiſſimus.
Cave excedas
ad dextram. 10.
Compeſce freno, 12.
equum ferocem, 11.
Affectûs,
ne præceps fias.
Ca e deficias
ad ſiniſtram, 13.
ſegnitie aſininâ, 14.
ſed progredere conſtanter,
pertende ad finem,
& coronaberis, 15.

Prudence. CX. *Prudentia.*

Prudence, 1.
heth upon all things

Prudentia, 1.
circumſpectat omnia

as a Serpent, 2.
and doeth, ſpeaketh, or thinketh nothing in vain.
She looks backwards, 3.
as into a Looking-glaſs, 4.
to things paſt;
and ſeeth before her, 5
as with a Perſpective-glaſs, 7.
things to come,
or the End, 6.
and ſo ſhe perceiveth
what ſhe hath done,
and what remaineth to be done.
She propoſeth
an Honeſt, Profitable,
and withal, if it may be done,
a Pleaſant End
to her Actions.
Having foreſeen the End,
ſhe looketh out Means,
as a Way, 8.
which leadeth to the End;
but ſuch as are certain
and eaſie and fewer rather
than more.
leſt any thing ſhould hinder.
She watcheth Opportunity, 9
(*which having*
a buſhy fore-head, 10.
and being bald-pated, 11.
and moreover,
having wings, 12.
doth quickly ſlip away,)
and catcheth it.
She goeth on her way warily, for fear ſhe ſhould ſtumble or go amiſs.

ut *Serpens*, 2.
agit, que, loquitur, aut cogitat nihil incaſſum.
Reſpicit, 3.
tanquam in *Speculum*, 4.
ad *præterita*;
& *proſpicit*, 5.
tanquam *Teleſcopio*, 7.
Futura,
ſeu *Finem*, 6.
atque ita perſpicit
quid egerit,
& quid reſtet agendum.
Actionibus ſuis
præfigit *Scopum*,
Honeſtum, *Utilem*,
ſimulque, ſi fieri poteſt,
Jucundum.
Fine proſpecto,
diſpicit *Media*,
ceu *Viam*, 8.
quæ ducit ad finem,
ſed certa & facilia;
pauciora potiùs
quàm plura,
ne quid impediat.
Attendit *Occaſioni*, 9.
(quæ
Fronte Capillata, 10.
ſed vertice *calva*, 11.
adhæc
alata, 12.
facile elabitur)
eamque captat.
In viâ pergit cautè (prævide, ne impingat
aut aberret.

Diligence. CXI. *Sedulitas.*

Diligence, 1. *loveth labours,*
oideth Sloth,
always *at* work,
e *the* Piſmire, 2.
d *carrieth together, as ſhe*
th, *for herſelf,*
ore *of all things,* 3.
She doth not always ſleep,
make holidays,
the Sluggard, 4.
d *the* Graſhopper, 5. *do,*
om Want, 6.
he laſt overtaketh.
he purſueth what things
hath undertaken, chearfully,
n to the end;
putteth nothing off till the
row, nor doth ſhe ſing
Crows *ſong,* 7.
ich ſaith over and over,

Sedulitas, 1. amat labores,
fugit *Ignaviam,*
ſemper eſt in *opere,*
ut *Formica,* 2.
& comportat, ut illa,
ſibi,
omnium rerum *Copiam,* 3.
Non ſemper dormit,
aut ferias agit,
ut *Ignavus,* 4.
& *Cicada,* 5.
quos *Inopia,* 6.
tandem premit.
Urget
incepta alacriter
ad finem uſque;
procraſtinat nihil,
nec cantat
cantilenam *Corvi,* 7.
qui ingeminat

Cra

Cras, Cras.
After labours undergone,
and ended,
being even wearied,
ſhe reſteth her ſelf;
but being refreſhed with Reſt,
that ſhe may not uſe her ſelf
to Idleneſs, *ſhe falleth again*
to her Buſineſs.
A diligent Scholar
is like Bees, 8.
which carry hony
from divers Flowers, 9.
into their Hive, 10.

Cras, Cras,
Poſt *labores exantlatos,*
& laſſata,
quieſcit;
ſed recreata *Quiete,*
ne aſſuefcat
Otio, redit
ad *Negotia.*
Diligens *Diſcipulus,*
ſimilis eſt *Apibus,* 8.
qui congerunt mel
ex variis *Floribus,* 9.
in *Alveare* ſuum, 10.

Temperance. CXII. *Temperantia*

Temperance, 1.
preſcribeth a mean
to meat *and* drink, 2.
and reſtraineth the deſire,
as with a Bridle, 3.

Temperantia, 1.
præſcribit *modum*
Cibo & *Potui,* 2.
& continet *cupiditem,*
ceu *Freno,* 3.

d so moderateth all things,
f any thing too much be done.
Revellers
e made drunk, 4,
y ſtumble, 5.
y ſpue, 6.
d brabble, 7.
From Drunkenneſs
ceedeth Laſciviouſneſs;
m this,
lewd Life
ongſt Whoremaſters, 8.
d Whores, 9
kiſſing,
ching,
bracing,
d dancing, 10.

& ſic moderatur omnia,
ne quid nimis fiat.
Heluon s (ganeones)
inebriantur, 4.
titubant, 5
ructant (vomunt) 6.
& *rixantur*, 7.
E *Crapula*
oritur *Laſcivia*;
ex hâc,
Vita libidinoſa
inter *Fornicatores*, 8.
& *Scorta*, 9.
Oſculando (baſiando)
palpando,
amplexando,
& *tripudiando*, 10.

ortitude. CXIII. *Fortitudo.*

Fortitude, 1.
ndaunted in adverſity,

Fortitudo, 1.
impavida eſt in adverſis,

and

and bold as a Lion, 2.
but not haughty in Prosperity, leaning on her own Pillar, 3.
Constancy;
and being the same in all things, ready to undergo both estates *with an even mind.*
She receiveth the strokes of Misfortune *with the* Shield, 4.
of Sufferance:
and keepeth off the Passions, *the enemies of quietness with the* Sword, 5.
of Valour.

& confidens; ut *Leo*, 2.
at non tumida in Secundis, innixa suo *Columini*, 3.
Constantiæ;
& eadem in omnibus, parata ad ferendam utramvis *fortunam* æquo animo.
Excipit ictus
Infortunii
Clypeo, 4.
Tolerantiæ:
& propellit *Affectus*, hostes Euthymiæ
gladio, 5.
Virtutis.

Patience. CXIV. *Patientia*

Patience, 1.
endureth Calamities, 2.

Patientia, 1.
tolerat *Calamitates*, 2.

Wrongs, 3. *meekly*
Lamb, 4.
Fatherly chaſtiſe-
of God, 5.
he mean while ſhe leaneth
he Anchor of Hope, 6.
Ship, 7.
by waves in the Sea)
ayeth to God, 8.
g,
xpecteth the Sun, 10.
cloudy weather, 9.
ng evils,
ping better things.
the contrary
mpatient Perſon, 11.
h, lamenteth,
againſt himſelf, 12.
bleth like a Dog, 13.
t doth no good;
laſt he deſpaireth,
cometh his own mu-
, 14.
full of rage he deſireth
enge wrongs.

& *Injurias*, 3, humiliter
ut *Agnus*, 4.
tanquam paternam *ferulam*
Dei, 5.
Interim innititur
Spei Anchoræ, 6.
(ut *Navis*, 7.
fluctuans mari)
Deo ſupplicat, 8.
illacrymando,
& expectat *Phœbum*, 10.
poſt *Nubila*, 9.
ferens mala,
ſperans meliora.
Contra,
Impatiens, 11.
plorat, lamentatur,
debacchatur, 12. *in ſeipſum*,
obmurmurat ut *Canis*, 13.
& tamen nil proficit;
tandem deſperat,
& fit *Autochir*, 14.

Furibundus cupit
vindicare injurias.

Huma-

Humanity. CXV. *Humanity*

Men *are made*
for one anothers good;
therefore let them be kind.
Be thou ſweet and lovely
in thy Countenance, 1.
gentle and civil
in thy Behaviour *and* Manners, 2.
affable and true ſpoken
with thy Mouth, 3.
affectionate and candid
in thy Heart, 4.
So love,
and ſo ſhalt thou be loved;
and there will be
a mutual Friendſhip, 5.
as that of Turtle-doves, 6.
hearty, gentle,
and wiſhing well on both parts
Froward Men, are
hateful, teaſty, unpleaſant,

Homines facti ſunt
ad mutua *commoda*;
ergò ſint *humani.*
Sis ſuavis & amabilis
Vultu, 1.
comis & urbanus
Geſtu ac *Moribus*, 2.
affabilis & verax,
Ore, 3.
candens & *candidus*
Corde, 4.
Sic ama,
ſic amaberis,
& fiat
mutua *Amicitia*, 5.
ceu *Turturum*, 6.
concors, manſueta,
& benevola utrinque.
Moroſi homines, ſunt
odioſi, torvi, illepidi,

tentious, angry, 7.	contentioſi, *iracundi*, 7.
uel, 8.	*crudeles*, 8.
d implacable,	ac implacabiles,
ther Wolves and Lions,	(magis Lupi & Leones,
an Men)	quàm homines)
d ſuch as fall out among	& inter ſe diſcordes,
mſelves,	
reupon they fight in a Duel, 9.	hinc confligunt *Duelle*, 9.
Envy, 10.	*Invidia*, 10.
hing ill to others,	malè cupiendo aliis,
th away her ſelf.	conficit ſeipſam.

ſtice. CXVI. *Juſtitia*

Juſtice, 1.	*Juſtitia*, 1.
ainted, ſitting	pingitur, ſedens
a ſquare ſtone, 2.	in *lapide quadrato*, 2.
he ought to be immoveable;	nam decet eſſe immobilis;
hood-winked eyes, 3.	*obvelatis oculis*, 3.
ſhe may not reſpect	ad non reſpiciendum
ons;	perſonas;
ping the left ear, 4.	*claudens aurem ſiniſtram*, 4.

to be reſerved
for the other party;
Holding in her right Hand
a Sword, 5.
and a Bridle, 6.
to puniſh
and reſtrain evil men;
Beſides,
a pair of Balances, 7.
in the right ſcale, 8. *whereof,*
Deſerts,
and in the left, 9.
Rewards *being put,*
are made even one with another, and ſo good Men are incited to virtue, as it were with Spurs, 10.
In Bargains, 11.
let Men deal candidly,
let them ſtand to their
Covenants *and* Promiſes;
let that which is given one to keep,
and that which is lent,
be reſtored:
let no man be pillaged, 12.
or hurt, 13.
let every one have his own:
theſe are the precepts of Juſtice.
Such things as theſe are
forbidden in God's 5th. *and* 7th. Commandment,
and deſervedly puniſh'd on the Gallows *and the* Wheel, 14.

reſervandam:
alteri parti;
Tenens dextrâ
Gladium, 5.
& *Frænum*, 6.
ad puniendum
& coercendum malos;
Præterea,
Stateram, 7.
cujus *dextræ Lanci*, 8.
merita,
Siniſtræ, 9.
Præmia impoſita,
ſibi invicem exequantur,
atque ita boni incitantur
virtutem,
ceu *Calcaribus*, 10.
In *Contractibus*, 11.
candidè agatur:
ſtetur
Pactis & *Promiſſis*;
Depoſitum,

& *Mutuum*,
reddantur:
nemo *expiletur*, 12.
aut lædatur, 13.
ſuum cuique tribuatur:
hæc ſunt præcepta Juſtitiæ.
Talia prohibentur,
quinto & *ſeptimo Dei*
Præcepto,
& meritò puniuntur
Cruce ac *Rotâ*, 14.

Liberality. CXVII. *Liberalitas.*

Liberality, 1.
th a mean about Riches,
ch she honeſtly ſeeketh,
e she may have ſomewhat
ſtow on them that want, 2.
he cloatheth, 3.
riſheth, 4.
enricheth, 5.
with a chearful Coun-
nce, 6.
a winged hand, 7.
e ſubmitteth her wealth, 8.
r ſelf, n t her ſelf to it,
he covetous man, 9. *doth,*
hath, that he may have,
is not the Owner,
the Keeper *of his goods,*
being unſatiable,
s ſcrapeth together, 10.
his Nails.

Liberalitas, 1.
ſervat modum circa *Divitias*,
quas honeſtè quærit,
ut habeat quod
largiatur *Egenis*, 2.
Hos *veſtit*, 3.
nutrit, 4.
ditat, 5.
Vultu hilari, 6.

& *Manu alatâ*, 7.
Subjicit *opes*, 8.
ſibi, non ſe illis,
ut *Avaris*, 9.
qui habet, ut habeat,
& non eſt *Poſſeſſor*,
ſed *Cuſtos* bonorum ſuorum,
& inſatiabilis,
ſemper *corradit*, 10.
Unguibus ſuis.

Moreover he ſpareth
and keepeth,
hoarding up, 11.
that he may always have.
But the Prodigal, 12.
badly ſpendeth things
well gotten,
and at the laſt wanteth.

Sed & parcit
& adſervat,
occludendo, 11.
ut ſemper habeat.
At *Prodigus*, 12.
male diſperdit
bene parta,
ac tandem eget.

CXVIII.

Society betwixt Man and Wife.

Societas Co
jugalis.

Marriage
was appointed by God
in Paradiſe, for mutual
help, *and the* Propagation
of mankind.
A young man (a ſingle man)
being to be married,
ſhould be furniſhed

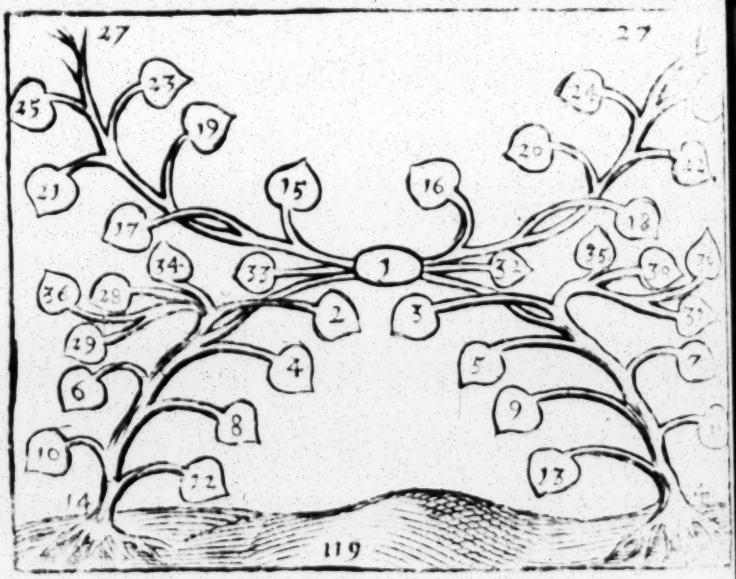
Matrimonium
inſtitutum eſt à Deo
in Paradiſo, ad mutuum
adjutorium, & *Propagation*
generis humani.
Vir Juvenis (*Cœlebs*)
conjugium initurus,
inſtructus ſit

ither with Wealth,
or a Trade *and* Science,
which may ſerve
for getting a living;
that he may be able
to maintain a Family.
Then he chooſeth himſelf
a Maid that is Marriageable,
(or a Widow)
whom he loveth;
nevertheleſs a greater Regard
is to be had of Virtue,
and Honeſty,
than of Beauty *or* Portion.
Afterwards, he doth not
betroth her to himſelf cloſely,
but entreateth for her
as a Woer,
firſt to the Father, 1.
and then the Mother, 2.
or the Guardians,
or Kinſfolks, *by ſuch*
as help to make the match, 3.
When ſhe is eſpous'd to him,
he becometh the Bridegroom, 4.
and ſhe the Bride, 5.
and the Contract *is made,*
and an Inſtrument of Dow-
ry, 6. *is written.*
At the laſt
the Wedding *is made,*
where they are joined together
by the Prieſt, 7.
giving their Hands, 8. *one to*
another,
and Wedding-rings, 9.
then they feaſt with
the witneſſes that are invited.
After this they are called
Husband *and* Wife;
when ſhe is dead, he becometh
a Widower.

aut *Opibus*,
aut *Arte* & *Scientiâ*,
quæ ſit
de pane lucrando;
ut poſſit
ſuſtentare *Familiam*.
Deinde eligit ſibi
Virginem Nubilem,
(aut *Viduam*)
quam adamat; ubi
tamen major ratio
habenda *Virtutis*
& *Honeſtatis*,
quam *Formæ* aut *Dotis*.
Poſthæc, non clam deſpondet ſibi eam,
ſed ambit,
ut *Procus*,
apud *Patrem*, 1.
& *Matrem*, 2.
vel apud *Tutores*
& *Cognatos*, per
Pronubos, 3.
Eâ ſibi deſponſâ,
fit *Sponſus*, 4.
& ipſa *Sponſa*, 5.
fiuntque *Sponſalia*,
& ſcribitur *Inſtrumentum Dotale*, 6.
Tandem
fiunt *Nuptiæ*,
ubi copulantur
à *Sacerdote*, 7.
datis *Manibus*, 8. ultrò citroque,
& *Annulis Nuptialibus*, 9.
tum epulantur cum
invitatis teſtibus.
Abhinc dicuntur
Maritus & *Uxor*;
hâc mortuâ ille ſit
Viduus.

CXIX.

The Tree of Consanguinity. *Arbor Consanguinitatis.*



In Consanguinity	*Hominem*, 1.
there touch a Man, 1.	*Consanguinitate* attingunt,
in Lineal Ascent,	*in Linea ascendenti*,
the Father	*Pater*
(the Father in-law) 2.	(*Vitricus*) 2.
and the Mother	& *Mater*
(the Mother in-law) 3.	(*Noverca*) 3.
the Grand father, 4.	*Avus*, 4.
and the Grand mother, 5.	& *Avia*, 5.
the Great Grandfather, 6.	*Proavus*, 6.
and the Great Grandmother, 7.	& *Proavia*, 7.
the great great Grandfather, 8.	*Abavus*, 8.
the great great Grandmother, 9.	& *Abavia*, 9.
the great great Grandfather's Father, 10.	*Atavus*, 10.
the great great Grandmother's mother, 11.	& *Atavia*, 11.

e great great Grandfather's
randfather, 12.
e great great Grandmother's
randmother, 13.
Thoſe beyond theſe are
led Anceſtors, 14 ... 14.
In a Lineal deſcent,
ſon (the ſon-in-law) 15.
the daughter (the
ghter-in-law) 16.
Nephew, 17.
the Neece, 18.
Nephews Son, 19.
the Nephews Daughter, 20.
Nephews Nephew 21.
the Neeces Neece, 22.
Nephews Nephews
n 23.
Neeces Neeces
ughter 24.
Nephews Nephews Ne-
w, 25.
Neeces Neeces Neece, 26.
e beyond theſe are called
terity. 27. .. 27.
In a Collateral Line *are*
Uncle by the Fathers
, 28.
the Aunt by the
hers ſide, 2 .
Uncle by the Mothers
, 30.
the Aunt by the Mo-
s ſide, 31.
Brother, 32.
the Siſter, 33.
Brothers Son, 34.
ſiſters Son, 35.
the Couſin by the Bro-
and Siſter, 36.

Tritavus, 12.

& *Tritavia*, 13.

Ulteriores dicuntur
Majores, 14 ... 14.
In *Linea deſcendenti*,
Filius (*Privignus*) 15.
& *Filia* (*Privigna*) 16.
Nepos, 17.
& *Neptis*, 18.
Pronepos, 19.
& *Proneptis*, 20.
Abnepos, 21.
& *Abneptis*, 22.

Atnepos, 23.

& *Atneptis*, 24.

Trinepos, 25.
& *Trineptis*, 26.
Ulteriores dicuntur
Poſteri, 27 .... 27.

In *Linea Collaterali*
ſunt *Patruus*, 28.

& *Amita*, 29.

Avunculus, 30.

& *Matertera*, 31.
Frater, 32.
& *Soror*, 33.
Patruelis, 34.
Sobrinus, 35.

& *Amitinus*, 36.

CXX.

The Society betwixt Parents and Children.

Societas Parentalis

Married Persons,
(*by the blessing of God*)
have Issue,
and become Parents.

The Father, 1. *begetteth*,
and the Mother, 2. *beareth*
Sons, 3. *and* Daughters, 4.
(*sometimes* Twins)

The Infant, 5.
is wrapped in
Swadling-cloathes, 6.
is laid in a Cradle, 7.
is suckled by the Mother
with her Breasts, 8.
and fed with Pap, 9.

Afterwards it learneth
to go by a Standing-stool, 10.

Conjuges,
(ex benedictione Dei)
suscipiunt *Sobolem* (Prolem)
& fiunt *Parentes*.

Pater, 1. generat,
& *Mater*, 2. parit
Filios, 3. & *Filias*, 4.
(aliquando *Gemellos*.)
Infans, 5.

involvitur *Fasciis*, 6.
reponitur in *Cunas*, 7.
lactatur a matre
Uberibus, 8.
& nutritur *Pappis*, 9.
Deinde discit
incedere *Seperasto*, 10.

playeth with Rattles, 11.
and beginneth to ſpeak.
As it beginneth to grow
older, it is accuſtomed to
Piety, 12.
and Labour, 13.
and is chaſtiſed, 14.
if it be not dutiful.
Children *owe to Parents*
Reverence and Service.
The Father maintaineth
his Children
by taking pains, 15.

ludit *Cretundiis*, 11.
& incipit fari.
Creſcente ætate,
adſueſcit
Pietati, 12.
& Labori, 13.
& caſtigatur, 14.
ſi non ſit morigerus.
Liberi debent Parentibus
Cultum & Officium.
Pater ſuſtentat
Liberos,
laborando, 15.

CXXI.

The Society betwixt Maſters and Servants.

Societas herilis,

The Maſter
(the goodman of the Houſe) 1.
hath Men-ſervants, 2.

Herus
(*Pater-familias*) 1.
habet *Famulos* (*Servos*) 2.

the

the Mistress (the good wife of the House) 3
Maidens, 4

They appoint these their Work, 6.

and divide them their tasks, 5
which are faithfully to be done by them without murmuring & loss; for which their Wages, *and* Meat *and* Drink *is allowed them.*

A Servant *was heretofore a* Slave,
over whom the Master had power of life and death.

At this day the poorer sort serve in a free manner, being hired for Wages.

Herus
(*Mater familias*) 3.
Ancillas, 4
Hi mandant his
Opera, 6.
& distribuunt
Laborum Præsa, 5,
quæ ab his fideliter sunt exsequenda sine murmure & dispendio, pro quo *Merces* & *Alimonia* præbentur ipsis.

Servus olim erat *Mancipium*,
in quem Domino
potestas fuit
vitæ & necis.
Hodie pauperiores
serviunt libere,
conducti mercede.

A City. CXXII. *Urb*

Of many Houses is made a Village, 1.

Ex multis Domibus
fit *Pagus*, 1.

or

a Town, *or a* City, 2.
That and this are fenced
nd begirt with a Wall, 3.
Trench 4.
u warks, 5.
nd Pallifadoes, 6.
Within the Walls is
e void Place, 7.
ithout, the Ditch, 8.
In the Walls are
ortreſſes, 9.
nd Tow rs, 10.
Watch-Towers, 11.
e upon the higher places.
The entrance into a City is
ade out of the Suburbs, 12.
rough the Gates, 13.
er the Bridge, 14.
The Gate *hath a*
rcullis, 15.
Draw-Bridge, 16.
o-leaved Doors, 17.
ocks *and* Bo ts,
alſo Bars, 18.
In the Suburbs are
rdens, 19.
nd Garden-houſes, 20.
nd alſo Burying places, 21.

vel *Oppidum*, vel *Urbs*, 2.
Iſtud & hæc muniuntur
& cinguntur *Mœnibus* (*Muro*)
Vallo, 4.
Aggeribus, 5.
& Vallis, 6.
Intra muros eſt
Pomœrium, 7.
extra, *Foſſa*, 8.
In mœnibus ſunt
Propugnacula, 9.
& *Turres*, 10.
Specula, 11.
extant in editioribus locis,
Ingreſſus in Urbem fit
ex *Suburbio*, 12.
per *Portam*, 13.
ſuper *Pontem*, 14.
Porta habet
Cataractas, 15.
Pontem verſatilem, 16.
Valvas, 17.
Clauſtra, & *Repagula*,
ut & *Vectes*, 18.
In Suburbiis ſunt
Horti, 19.
& *Suburbana*, 20.
ut & *Cœmeteria*, 21.

The

CXXIII.

The inward parts of a City.

Interiora Urb

Within the City are
Streets, 1.
paved with ſtones,
Market places, 2.
(*in ſome places with*
Galeries) 3.
and narrow Lanes, 4.
The Publick Buildings
are in the middle of the City,
the Church, 5.
the School, 6.
the Guild-Hall, 7.
the Exchange, 8.
About the Walls and the
Gates are the Magazine, 9,
the Granary, 10.
Inns, Ale-houſes,
Cooks-ſhops, 11.

Intra urbem ſunt
Plateæ (Vici) 1.
ſtratæ lapidibus;
Fora, 2.
(alicubi cum
Portibus) 3.
& *Angiportis*, 4.
Publica ædificia
ſunt in medio Urbis,
Templum, 5.
ſchola, 6
Curia, 7
Domus Mercaturæ, 8.
Circa Mœnia, & Portas
Armamentarium 9.
Granarium, 10.
Diverſoria, *Popinæ*,
& *Cauponæ*, 11.

e Play-houſe, 12.
nd the Spittle, 13.
In the by-places
e houſes of Office, 14.
nd the Priſon, 15.
In the chief Steeple
the Clock, 16.
nd the Watchmans *Dwel-*
ng, 17.
In the Streets are Wells, 18.
The River, 19. *or* Beck,
unneth about the City,
rveth to waſh away the filth.
The Tower, 20.
andeth in the higheſt part
the City.

Theatrum, 12.
Noſocomium, 13.
In receſſibus,
Fricæ (Cloacæ) 14.
& *Cuſtodia* (Carcer) 15.
In turre primariâ
eſt *Horologium*, 16.
& habitatio *Vigilum*, 17.

In Plateis ſunt *Putei*, 18.
Fluvius, 19. vel *Rivus*,
interfluens Urbem,
inſervit eluendis *ſordibus.*
Arx, 20.
extat in ſummo
Urbis.

udgment. CXXIV. *Judicium,*

The beſt Law, is
quiet agreement,
made either by themſelves,

Optimum Jus, eſt
placida *conventio*,
facta vel ab ipſis,

betwixt

betwixt whom the ſute is,
or by an Umpire.
If this do not proceed,
they come into Court, 1.
(heretofore they judg'd
in the Market place;
at this day in the Moot-hall)
in which the Judge 2.
ſitteth with his Aſſeſſors, 3.
the Clerk 4.
taketh their Votes in writing.
The Plaintiff, 5.
accuſeth the Defendant, 6.
and produceth Witneſſes, 7.
againſt him.
The Defendant *excuſeth*
himſelf by a Counſellor, 8.
whom the Plaintiff's Counſellor, 9 *contradicts.*
Then the Judge
pronounceth Sentence,
acquitting the innocent,
and condemning him
that is guilty,
to a Puniſhment,
or a Fine,
or Torment.

inter quos lis eſt,
vel ab *Arbitro*
Hæc ſi non procedit,
venitur in *Forum*, 1.
(olim judicabant
in Foro,
hodiè in *Prætorio*)
cui *Judex* (Prætor) 2.
præſidet cum *Aſſeſſoribus*, 3.
Dicographus, 4.
excipit Vota calamo.
Actor, 5.
accuſat *Reum*, 6.
& producit *Teſtes*, 7.
contra illum.
Reus excuſat
ſe per *Advocatum*, 8.
cui Actoris *Procurator*, 9.
contradicit.
Tum *Judex*
Sententiam pronunciat,
abſolvens *inſontem*,
& damnans
ſontem
ad *Pœnam*,
vel *Mulctam*,
vel ad *Supplicium*.

The

CXXV.

The tormenting of Malefactors.

Supplicia Malefactorum.

Malefactors, 1.
e brought
om the Priſon, 3.
where they are wont to be
tured) *by* Serjeants, 2.
dragg'd with a horſe, 15.
place of Execution.
Thieves, 4.
e hanged by the Hangman,
a Gallows, 5.
Whoremaſters
e beheaded, 7.
Murtherers
d Robbers
e either laid upon a Wheel, 8.
ving their Legs broken,
faſtned upon a Stake, 9.
Witches

Malefici, 13
producuntur,
e *Carcere*, 3.
(ubi torqueri ſolent)
per *Lictores*, 2.
vel *equo raptantur*, 15.
ad locum *Supplicii*.
Fures, 4.
ſuſpenduntur a *Carnifice*, 6.
in *Patibulo*, 5.
Mœchi
decolliantur, 7.
Homicidæ (Sicarii)
ac *Latrones* (Piratæ)
vel imponuntur *Rotæ*
crucifragio plexi, 8.
vel *Palo* infiguntur, 9.
Striges (Lamiæ)

are burnt in a great Fire, 10.
Some before they are executed have their Tongues cut out, 11.
or have their Hand, 12.
cut off upon a Block, 13.
or are burnt with Pincers, 14.
They that have their Life given them,
are set on the Pillory, 16.
are ſtrapado'd, 17.
are ſet upon a wooden Horſe 18
have their Ears cut off, 19.
are whipped with *Rods*, 20.
are branded,
are baniſhed,
are condemned
to the Gallies,
or to perpetual Impriſonment.
Traytors *are pull'd in pieces with four* Horſes.

cremantur ſuper *Rogum*.
Quidam antequam ſuppli
afficiantur *elinguantur*, 11.
aut plectuntur *Manu*, 12.
ſuper *Cippum*, 13.
aut *Forcipibus*, 14. uruntur.
Vitâ Donati,
conſtringuntur *Numellis*,
luxantur, 17.
imponuntur *Equuleo*, 18.
truncantur Auribus, 19.
cæduntur Virgis, 20.
Stigmate notantur,
relegantur,
damnantur
ad *Triremes*,
vel ad Carcerem perpetu
Perduelles diſcerpuntur
quadrigis.

Merchan

Merchandizing. CXXVI. *Mercatura.*

Wares
ought from other places,
ither exchanged
an Exchange, 1.
expoſed to ſale
Warehouſes, 2.
they are ſold
Money, 3.
g either meaſured
an Eln, 4.
weighed
a pair of Balances, 5.
Shop-keepers, 6.
llers, 7.
Brokers, 8.
ld alſo be called
chants, 9.
The Seller
ggeth *of a thing*
is to be ſold,

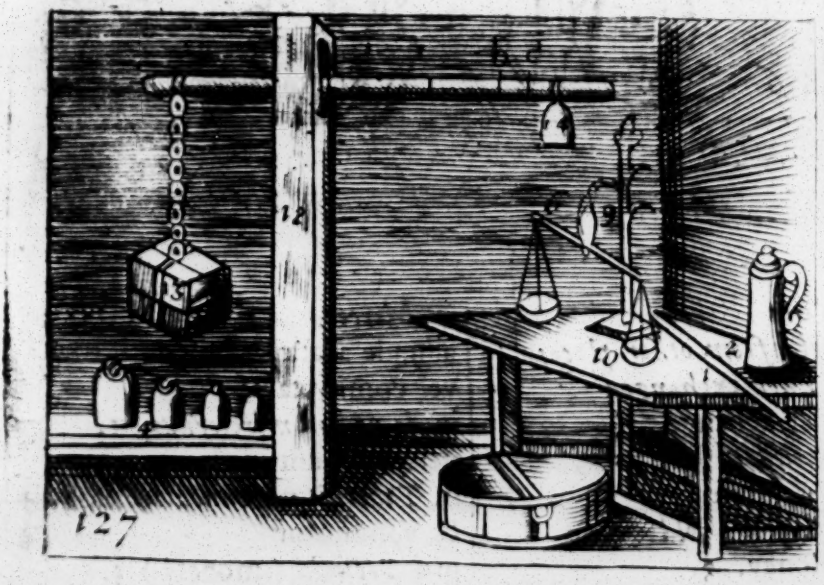
Merces
aliunde allatæ, aliunde
vel commutantur
in *domo commerciorum*, 1.
vel exponuntur venum
in *Tabernis mercimoniorum*, 2.
& venduntur
pro *Pecuniâ* (monetâ) 3.
vel menſuratæ
Ulnâ, 4.
vel ponderatæ
Librâ, 5.
Tabernarii, 6.
Circumforanei, 7.
& *Scrutarii*, 8.
etiam volunt dici
Mercatores, 9.
Venditor
oſtentat rem
promercalem,

and ſetteth the rate of it,
and how much
it may be ſold for.
The Buyer, 10. *cheapneth*
and offereth the price.
If any one
bid againſt him, 11.
the thing is delivered to him,
that promiſeth the moſt.

& indicat pretium,
quanti
liceat.
Emptor, 10. licetur,
& pretium offert.
Si quis
contrà licetur, 11.
ei res addicitur
qui pollicetur plurimum.

CXXVII.

Meaſures and Weights. *Menſuræ & Ponder*



We meaſure things that hang
together, with an Ell, 1.
liquid things
with a Gallon, 2.
and dry things
by a two-buſhel meaſure, 3.
We try the heavineſs of things
by Weights, 4.
and Balances, 5.
In this is firſt

Res continuas metimur
Ulnâ, 1.
liquidas
Congio, 2.
aridas,
Medimno, 3.
Gravitatem rerum experi
mur *Ponderibus*, 4.
& *Libra*, (bilance) 5.
In hâc primò eſt

the Beam, 6.	*Jugum*, (Scapus) 6.
in the midſt whereof	in cujus medio
is a little Axle-tree, 7. *above*	*Axiculus*, 7. ſuperiùs
the cheeks *and the* hole, 8.	*trutina* & *agina*, 8.
in which the Needle, 9.	in quâ *Examen*, 9.
moveth it ſelf to and fro:	ſeſe agitat:
on both ſides	utrinque
are the Scales, 10.	ſunt *Lances*, 10.
hanging by little Cords, 11.	pendentes *Funiculis*, 11.
The Braſiers balance, 12.	*Statera*, 12.
weigheth things by hanging	ponderat res, ſuſpendendo
them on a Hook, 13.	illas *Unco*, 13.
and the Weight, 14.	& *Pondus*, 14.
oppoſite to them	ex oppoſito,
which in (a) *weigheth juſt as*	quod in (*a*) æquiponderat rei,
much as the thing,	
in (b) *twice ſo much*	in (*b*) bis tantum,
in (c) *thrice ſo much*, &c.	in (*c*) ter, *&c.*

Phyſick. CXXVIII. *Ars Medica.*

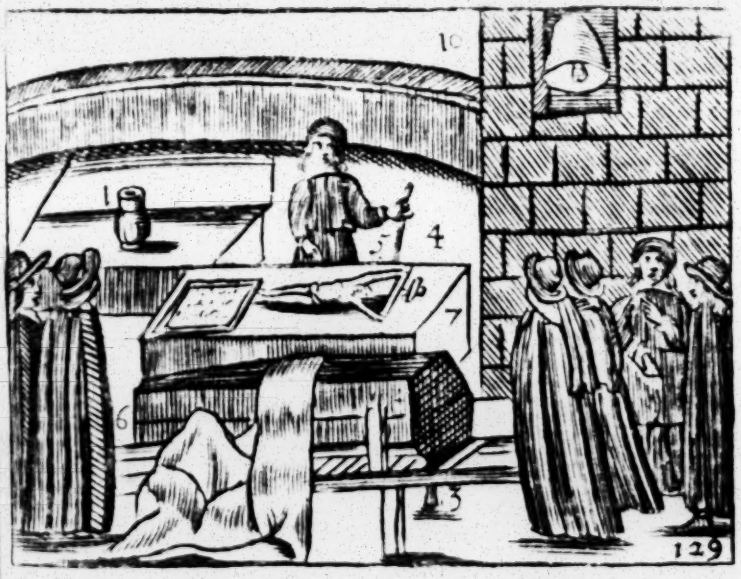
The Patient, 1.	*Ægrotans*, 1.
ndeth for a Phyſician, 2.	accerſit *Medicum*, 2.

who feeleth his Pulſe, 3.
and looketh upon his Water, 4
and then preſcribeth
a Receipt *in a* Bill, 5.
That is made ready
by the Apothecary, 6.
in an Apothecaries Shop, 7.
where Drugs
are kept in Drawers, 8.
Boxes, 9.
and Gally-pots, 10.
And it is
either a Potion, 11.
or Powder, 12.
or Pills, 13.
or Trochisks, 14.
or an Electuary, 15.
Diet *and* Prayer, 16.
is the beſt Phyſick.
The Chirurgeon, 18.
cureth Wounds, 17.
and Ulcers,
with Plaſters, 19.

qui tangit ipſius *Arteriam*, 3.
& inſpicit *Urinam*, 4.
tum præſcribit
Medicamentum in *Schedula*, 5.
Iſtud paratur
à *Pharmacopæo*, 6.
in *Pharmacopolio*, 7.
ubi *Pharmaca*
adſervantur in *Capſulis*, 8.
Pyxidibus, 9.
& *Lagenis*, 10.
Eſtque
vel *Potio*, 11.
vel *Pulvis*, 12.
vel *Pillula*, 13.
vel *Paſtilli*, 14.
vel *Electuarium*, 15.
Diæta & *Oratio*, 16.
eſt optima *Medicina*.
Chirurgus, 18.
curat *Vulnera*, 17.
& *Ulcera*,
Spleniis (emplaſtris) 19.

A Burial.

A Burial. CXXXI. *Sepultura.*



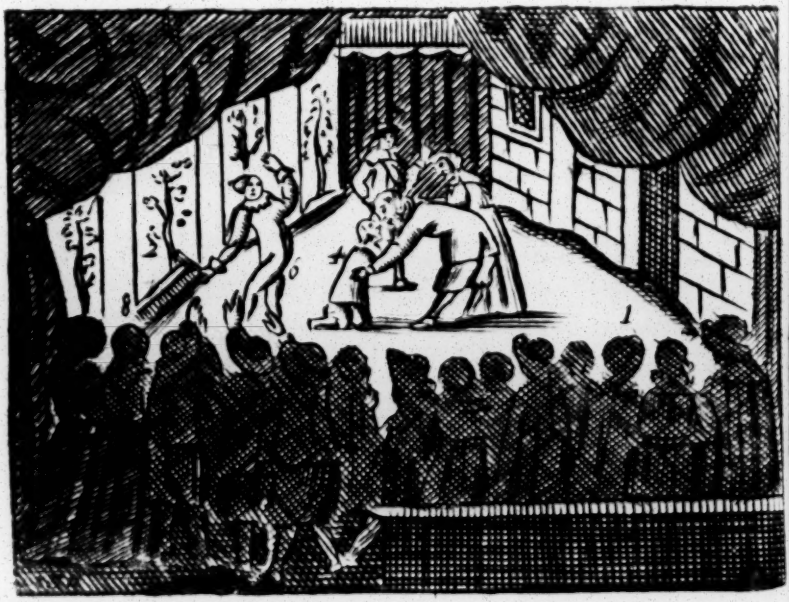
Dead Folks
heretofore were burned,
and their Aſhes
put into an Urn, 1.
We encloſe
our dead Folks
in a Coffin, 2.
lay them upon a Bier, 3.
and ſee they be carried out
in a Funeral Pomp
towards the Church-yard, 4.
where they are laid
in the Grave, 6.
by the Bearers, 5.
and are interred;
this is covered with
a Grave-ſtone, 7.
and is adorned
with Tombs, 8.
and Epitaphs, 9.

Defuncti
olim cremabantur,
& Cineres
recondebantur in *Urnis*, 1.
Nos includimus
noſtros *Demortuos*
Loculo, (*Capulo*) 2.
imponimus *Feretro*, 3.
& curamus efferri
Pompâ Funebri
verſus *Cœmeterium*, 4.
ubi inferuntur,
Sepulchro, 6.
a *Veſpillonibus*, 5.
& humantur;
hoc tegitur
Cippo, 7.
& ornatur
Monumentis, 8.
ac *Epitaphiis*, 9.

As the Corps go along,
Pſalms *are ſung,*
and the Bells *are rung,* 10.

Funere prodeunte,
Hymni cantantur,
& *Campanæ,* 10. pulſantur.

A Stage-play. CXXX. *Ludus Scenicus*



In a Play-houſe, 1.
(*which is trimmed*
with Hangings, 2.
and covered with Curtains, 3.)
Comedies *and* Tragedies *are*
acted,
wherein memorable things are
repreſented;
as here, the Hiſtory
of the Prodigal Son, 4.
and his Father, 5.
by whom he is entertain'd,
being return'd home.
The Players *act*
being in diſguiſe;
the Fool, 6. *maketh Jeſts.*

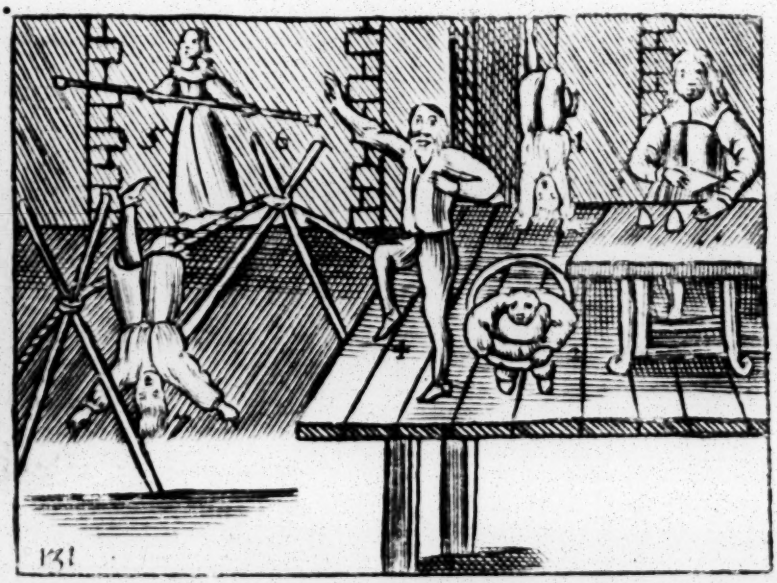
In *Theatro,* 1.
(quod veſtitur
Tapetibus, 2.
& tegitur *Sipariis,* 3.)
Comœdiæ vel *Tragœdiæ*
aguntur,
quibus repræſentantur res
memorabiles
ut hic, Hiſtoria
de *Filio prodigo,* 4.
& *Patre,* 5. ipſius,
à quo recipitur,
domum redux.
Actores (*Hiſtriones*) agunt
perſonati;
Morio, 6. dat Jocos.

In

The chief of the Spectators
ſit in the Gallery, 7.
the common Sort ſtand
on the Ground, 8.
and clap the hands,
if any thing pleaſe them.

Spectatorum primarii
ſedent in *Orcheſtra*, 7.
plebs ſtat
in *Cavea*, 8.
& plaudit,
ſi quid arridet.

Sleights. CXXXI. *Præſtigiæ.*



The Tumbler, 1.
maketh ſeveral Shows,
by the nimbleneſs of his body,
walking to and fro
on his hands,
leaping
through a Hoop, 2. *&c.*
Sometimes alſo
he danceth, 4.
having on a Vizzard.
The Jugler, 3.
ſheweth ſleights,
out of a Purſe.

Præſtigiator, 1.
facit varia *Spectacula*,
volubilitate corporis,
deambulando
manibus,
ſaliendo
per *Circulum*, 2. &c.
Interdum etiam
tripudiat, 4.
Larvatus.
Agyrta, 3.
facit *præſtigias*
è *marſupio*.

The Rope-dancer, 5.
goeth and danceth
upon a Rope,
holdeth a Poise, 6.
in his hand;
or hangeth himself
by the hand *or* foot, 7. &c.

Funambulus, 5.
gradi tur & saltat
super *Funem*,
tenens *Halterem*, 6.
manu;
ut suspendit se
manu vel *pede*, 7. *&c.*

The Fencing-School. CXXXII. *Palestra.*

Fencers
meet in a Duel
in a Fencing-place,
fighting with Swords, 1.
or Pikes, 2.
and Halberds, 3.
or Short-swords. 4.
or Rapiers, 5.
having Balls at the point,
(*lest they wound one another mortally*)
or with two edged-swords
and a Dagger, 6. *together.*

Pugiles
congrediuntur Duello
in *Palestra*,
decertantes vel *Gladiis*, 1.
vel *Hastilibus*, 2.
& *Bipennibus*, 3.
vel *Semispathis*, 4.
vel *Ensibus*, 5.
mucronem obligatis,
(ne lædant lethaliter)
vel *Frameis*
& *Pugione*, 6. simul

Wrest-

Wreſtlers, 7.
(*among the Romans in time paſt were naked and anointed with Oyl*)
take hold of one another and ſtrive whether can throw the other,
eſpecially by tripping up his heels, 8.

Hood-winked Fencers, 9.
fought with their Fiſts in a ridiculous ſtrife, to wit, with their Eyes covered.

Luctatores, 7.
(apud Romanos olim nudi & inuncti Oleo)
prehendunt ſe invicem & annituntur uter alterum proſternere poſſit præprimis *ſupplantando*, 8.

Andabatæ, 9.
pugnabant pugnis ridiculo certamine, nimirum oculis obvelatis.

Tennis-play. CXXXIII. *Ludus Pilæ.*

In a Tennis Court, 1.
ey play with a Ball, 2.
uch one throweth,
d another taketh,
d ſendeth it back
th a Racket, 3.

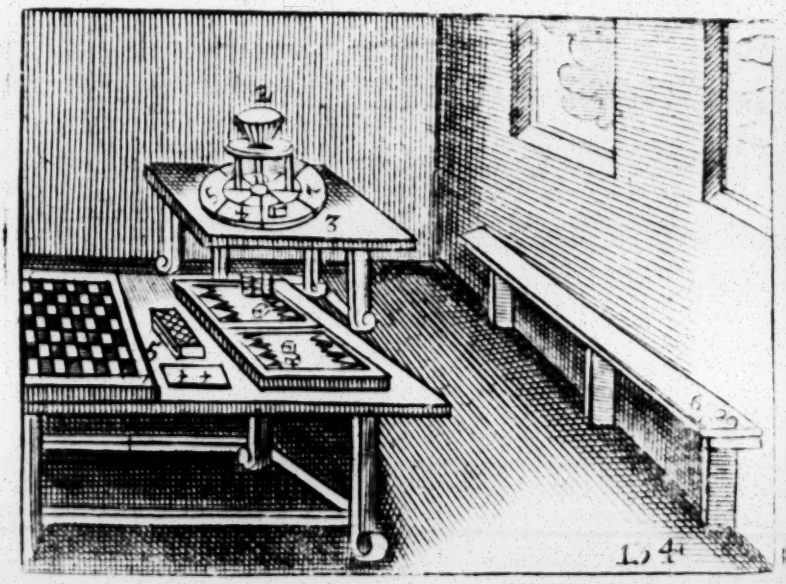
In *Spheriſterio*, 1.
luditur *Pilâ*, 2.
quam alter mittit,
alter excipit,
& remittit
Reticulo, 3.

ani

and that is the Sport
of Noble Men
to stir their Body.
A V[illegible] 4.
being [illegible] with Air,
by means of a Ventil,
is tossed to and fro
[illegible]
[illegible]

idque est Lusus
Nobilium
ad commotionem Corporis.
Follis, (pila magna) 4.
distenta Aere
ope *Epistomii*,
reverberatur
Pugno, 5.
sub dio.

Dice-play. CXXXIV. *Ludus Ale*



We play with Dice, 1.
either they that throw the most
take up all;
or we throw them
through a Casting-Box, 2.
upon a Board, 3.
marked with figures,
and this is Dice-players game
at casting Lots.
Men play by Luck *and* Skill
at Tables
in a pair of Tables, 4.

Tesseris, (*talis*) 1. ludimus
vel *Plistobolindam*;
vel immittimus illas
per *Fritillum*, 2.
in *Tabellam*, 3.
notatam numeris,
idque est *Ludus Sortilegii*
Aleatorum.
Sorte & *Arte* luditur
Calculis
in *alveo aleatorio*, 4.

nd at Cards, 5.
We play at Chesse
n a Chesse-board, 6.
here only art beareth the sway.
The most ingenious Game,
s the Game at Chesse, 7.
herein as it were two Armies
ght together in Battel.

& *Chartis lusoriis*, 5.
Ludimus *Abaculis*
in *Abaco*, 6.
ubi sola ars regnat.
Ingeniosissimus Ludus est,
Ludus *Latrunculorum*, 7.
quo veluti duo Exercitus
confligunt Prælio.

Races. CXXXV. *Cursus Certamina.*

Boys exercise themselves
running either upon the Ice, 1.
n Scrick Shoes, 2.
here they are carried also
upon Sleds, 3.
r in the open Field,
making a Line, 4.
which he that desireth to w
ught to touch, but not to ru
beyond it.
Heretofore Runners, 5.
un betwixt Rails, 6.

Pueri exercent se
cursu, sive super *Glaciem*, 1.
batris, 2
etiam vehuntur
Trahis, 3
ive in Campo,
signantes *Lineam*, 4.
[illegible] qui vincere cupit
[illegible] attingere, at non ultra
[illegible]currere.
Olim decurrebant *Cursores*,
5. inter *Cancellos*, 6.

to the Goal, 7.
and he that toucheth it first receiveth the prize, 8.
from him that gave the prize, 9.
At this day Tilting *(or the quintain) is used, (where a* Hoop, 11. *is struck at with a* Truncheon, 10.) *instead of* Horse-races, *which are grown out of use.*

ad *Metam*, 7.
& qui primum contingebat eam, accipiebat *Brabeum*, (*præmium*) 8. à *Brabeuta*, 9.
Hodie *Hastiludia* habentur, (ubi *Circulus*, 11. petitur *Lancea*, 10.) loco *Equiriorum*, quæ abierunt in desuetudinem.

Boys Sport. CXXXVI. *Ludi Pueriles*

Boys *use to play either with* Bowling-stones, 1.
or throwing a Bowl, 2.
at Nine-pins, 3.
or striking a Ball *through a* Ring, 5.
with a Bandy, 4.
or scourging a Top, 6.
with a Whip, 7.

Pueri solent ludere vel *globis fictilibus*, 1.
vel jactantes *Globum*, 2.
ad *Conas*, 3.
vel mittentes *Sphærulam* per *Annulum*, 5.
Clava, 4.
versantes *Turbinem*, 6.
Flagello, 7.

shooting with a Trunk, 8.
d a Bow, 9.
going upon Stilts, 10.
tossing, and swinging them-
esupon a Merry-totter, 11.

vel jaculantes *Sclopo*, 8.
& *Arcu*, 9.
vel incedentes *Grallis*, 10.
vel super *Petaurum*, 11. se
agitantes & oscillantes.

CXXXVII.

The Kingdom and the Region.

Regnum & Regio.

Many Cities *and* Villages
e a Region
a Kingdom.
The King *or* Prince
eth in the chief City, 1.
Noblemen, Lords,
Earls *dwell*
he Castles, 2.
lie round about it;
Country People
l in Villages, 3.

Multæ *Urbes* & *Pagi*
faciunt *Regionem*
& *Regnum*.
Rex aut *Princeps*
sedet in *Metropoli*, 1.
Nobiles, *Barones*,
& *Comites* habitant
in *Arcibus*, 2.
circumjacentibus;
Rustici
in *Pagis*, 3.

He

He hath his toll-places
upon navigable Rivers, 4.
and high-Roads, 5.
where Portage *and* Tollage
is exacted of them
that sail
or travel.

Habet *telonia sua*
juxta flumina navigabilia, 4.
& *Vias regias*, 5.
ubi *Portorium* & *Vectigal*
exigitur
a navigantibus
& iter facientibus.

CXXXVIII.

Regal Majesty. *Regia Majestas*

The King, 1.
sitteth on his Throne, 2.
in Kingly State,
with a stately Habit, 3.
crowned with a Diadem, 4.
holding a Scepter, 5.
in his Hand,
being attended
with a Company of Courtiers.
The chief among these, are
the Chancellor, 6.
with the Counsellors

Rex, 1.
sedet in suo *Solio*, 2.
in regio splendore,
magnifico *Habitu*, 3.
redimitus *Diademate*, 4.
tenens *Sceptrum*, 5.
manu,
stipatus
frequentiâ *Aulicorum*.
Inter hos primarii sunt
Cancellarius, 6.
cum *Consiliariis*

d Secretaries,
e Lord-marſhal, 7.
e Comptroller, 8.
e Cup-bearer, 9.
e Taſter, 10.
e Treaſurer, 11.
e High Chamberlain, 12.
d *the* Maſter *of the* Horſe, 13.
There are ſubordinate to theſe
e Noble Courtiers, 14.
e Noble Pages, 15.
ith *the* Chamberlains,
d Lacquies, 16.
e Guard, 17.
ith *their* Attendance.
He ſolemnly giveth Audience
the Ambaſſadors *of Foreign*
inces, 18.
He ſendeth
Vice-gerents,
eputies,
overnors, Treaſurers,
d Ambaſſadors
other places,
whom he ſendeth
w Commiſſions
er *and anon by the* Poſts, 19.
The Fool, 20.
uſeth *laughter,*
his toyſom actions.

& *Secretarius.*
Præfectus Prætorii, 7.
Aulæ Magiſter, 8.
Pocillator, (pincerna) 9.
Dapifer, 10.
Theſaurarius, 11.
Archi-Cubicularius, 12.
& *Stabuli Magiſter,* 13.
Subordinantur his
Nobiles Aulici, 14.
Nobile Famulitium, 15.
cum *Cubicularis,*
& *Curſoribus,* 16.
Stipatores, 17.
cum *Satellitio.*
Solemniter recipit
Legatos
exterorum, 18.
Ablegat
Vicarios ſuos.
Adminiſtratores,
Præfectos, Quæſtores,
& *Legatos,*
aliorſum,
quibus mittit
Mandata nova
ſubinde per *Veredarios,* 19.
Morio, 20.
movet riſum
ludicris Actionibus.

The

The Soldier. CXXXIX.

If we be to make War
Soldiers *are liſted*, 1.
Their Arms *are*,
a Head-piece, 2.
(*which is adorned with a* Creſt)
and the Armour,
whoſe parts are a Collar, 3.
a Breaſt-plate, 4.
Arm-pieces, 5.
Leg-pieces, 6.
Greaves, 7.
with a Coat of Mail, 8.
and a Buckler, 9.
theſe are the defenſive Arms.
The offenſive are,
a Sword, 10.
a two-edged Sword, 11.
a Falchion, 12.
which are put up into
a Scabbard, 13.
and are girded with a Girdle, 14.
Belt, 15.

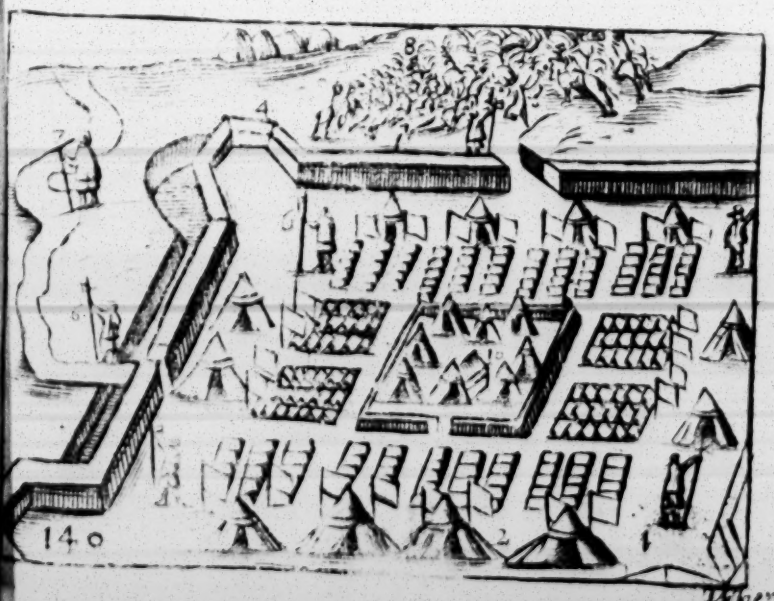
Si bellandum eſt,
ſcribuntur *Milites*, 1.
Horum *Arma* ſunt,
Galea (Caſſis, 2.)
(quæ ornatur *Criſtâ*)
Armatura,
cujus partes *Torquis ferreus*,
Thorax, 4.
Brachialia, 5.
Ocreæ ferreæ, 6.
Manicæ, 7.
cum *Lorica*, 8.
& *Scuto* (Clypeo,) 9.
hæc ſunt Arma defenſiva.
Offenſiva ſunt,
Gladius, 10.
Framea, 11.
& *Acinaces*, 12.
qui reconduntur
Vaginâ, 13.
accinguntur *Cingulo*, 13.
vel *Baltheo*, 15.

a Scarf, 16.
erveth for ornament)
two-handed Sword, 17.
d a Dagger, 18.
In these is the Haft, 19.
ith the Pummel, 20.
d the Blade, 21.
ving a Point, 22.
the middle are
e Back, 23. *and the* Edge, 24.
The other Weapons are
Pike, 25. *a* Halbert, 26.
n which is the Haft, 27.
d the Head, 28.)
Club, 29. *and a* Whirlebat, 30.
They fight at a distance
th Muskets, 31.
d Pistols, 32.
ich are charged with Bul-
s, 33. *out of a* Bullet-bag, 34.
d with Gun powder
t of a Bandalier, 35.

(*Fascia militaris*, 6
inservit ornatui)
Rumphea, 17.
& *Pugio*, 18.
In his est *Manubrium*, 19,
cum *Pomo*, 20.
& *Vacuum*, 21.
Cuspidatum, 22.
in medio
Dorsum, 23. & *Acies*, 24.
Reliqua arma sunt
Hasta, 25. *Bipennis*, 26.
(in quibus *Hastile*, 27.
& *Mucro*, 28.)
Clava, 29. & *Cæstus*, 30.
Pugnatur eminùs
Bombardis, (Sclopetis) 31.
& *Sclopis*, 32.
quæ onerantur *Globis*, 33.
e *Theca bombardica*, 34.
& *pulvere nitrato*
e *Pyxide pulveraria*, 35.

---

he Camps. CXL. *Castra.*



When

When a Design *is undertaken*
the Camp, 1. *is pitched,*
and the Tents *of* Canvaſs, 2.
or Straw, 3.
are faſtned with ſtakes;
and they entrench them about
for ſecurity's ſake,
with Bulwarks, 4.
and Ditches, 5.
Sentinels, 6.
are alſo ſet;
and Scouts, 7.
are ſent out.
Sallyings out, 8.
are made for Forage
and Plunder-ſake,
where they often cope with the
Enemy, 9. *in skirmiſhing.*
The Pavilion
of the Lord General
is in the midſt of the
Camp, 10.

Expeditione ſuſceptâ,
Caſtra, 1. locantur,
& *Tentoria Linteis*, 2.
vel *Stramentis*, 3.
figuntur *Paxillis*;
eaque circumdant,
ſecuritatis gratiâ,
Aggeribus, 4.
& *Foſſis*, 5.
Excubiæ, 6.
conſtituuntur;
& *Exploratores*, 7.
emittuntur.
Excurſiones, 8.
fiunt Pabulationis
& Prædæ cauſâ,
ubi ſæpius confligitur cum
Hoſtibus, 9. velitando
Tentorium
ſummi Imperatoris
eſt in medio *Caſtrorum*

The Army and the Fight. CXLI. *Acies & Prælium.*

When the Battel — 1 Quando *Pugna*

is to be fought,
the Army *is set in order,*
and divided into the Front, 1.
the Rere, 2.
and the Wings, 3.
The Foot, 4.
are intermixed
with the Horse, 5.
That is divided
to Companies,
this into Troops.
These carry Banners, 6.
those Flags, 7.
in the midst of them.
Their Officers are,
Corporals, Ensigns,
Lieutenants, Captains, 8.
Commanders of the Horse, 9.
Lieutenant Colonels,
Colonels,
and he that is the chief of all,
the General.
The Drummers, 10.
and the Drumslades, 11.
also the Trumpeters, 12.
call to Arms,
and inflame the Soldier.
At the first Onset
Muskets, 13.
Ordnance, 14. *are shot off.*
Afterwards they fight, 15.
hand to hand
with Pikes *and* Swords.
They that are overcome
are slain, 16.
or taken Prisoners,
or run away, 17.
They that are for the re-
serve, 18.
come upon them

committenda est,
Acies instruitur,
& dividitur in *Frontem*, 1.
Tergum, 2.
& *Alas* (*Cornua*) 3.
Peditatus, 4.
intermiscetur
Equitatui, 5.
Ille distinguitur
in *Centurias*,
hic in *Turmas*.
Illi in medio ferunt *Vexilla*, 6.
hæ *Labara*, 7.
Eorum Præfecti sunt,
Decuriones, *Signiferi*,
Vicarii, *Centuriones*, 8.
Magistri Equitum, 9.
Tribuni,
Chiliarchæ,
& summus omnium,
Imperator.
Tympanistæ, 10.
& *Tympanotribæ*, 11.
ut & *Tubicines*, 12.
vocant ad Arma
& inflammant militem.
Primo Conflictu,
Bombardæ, 13.
& *Tormenta*, 14. exploduntur.
Postea pugnatur, 15.
cominus
Hastis & *Gladiis*.
Victi
trucidantur, 16.
vel capiuntur,
vel *aufugiunt*, 17.
Succenturiati, 18.

superveniunt

out of their places where they lay in wait.

The Carriages, 19. *are plundered.*

ex *insidiis.*

Impedimenta, 19. spoliantur.

The Sea-Fight. CXLii. *Pugna Navalis.*

A Sea-fight
is terrible,
when huge Ships,
like Caſtles,
run one upon another
with their Beaks, 1.
or ſhatter one another
with their Ordnance, 2.
and ſo being bored thorow
they drink in
their own Deſtruction,
and are ſunk, 3.

Or when they are ſet on fire,
and either by the firing of
Gun-powder, 4.

Navale prælium
terribile eſt,
quum ingentes *Naves,*
veluti *Arces,*
concurrunt
Roſtris, 1.
aut ſe invicem quaſſant
Tormentis, 2.
atque ita perforatæ,
imbibunt
perniciem ſuam
& *ſubmerguntur,* 3.

Aut quum igne corripiuntur, & vel ex incendio *pulveris tormentarii,* 4.

men are blown up into the Air,
or are burnt in the midſt of the waters,
or elſe leaping into the Sea, are drowned.

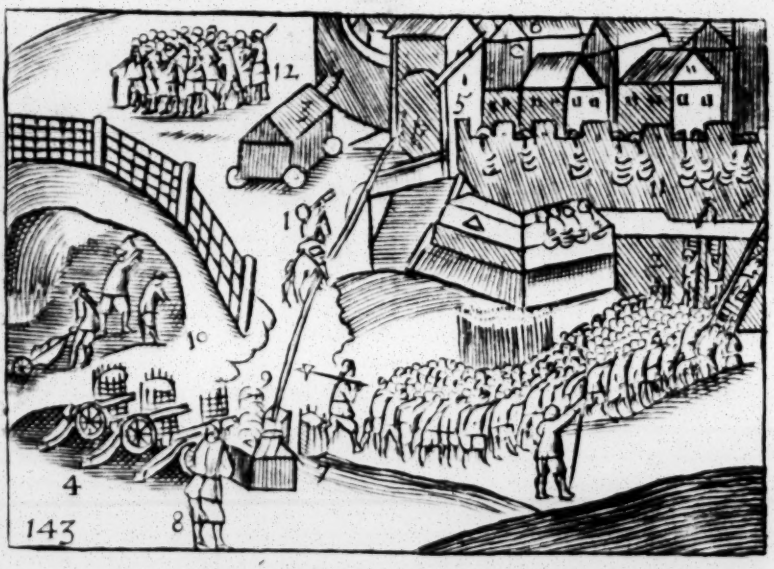
A Ship *that flieth away,* 5.
is overtaken
by thoſe that purſue her, 6.
and is taken.

homines ejiciuntur in aerem;
vel exuruntur in mediis aquis,
vel etiam deſilientes in mare,
ſuffocantur.

Navis fugitiva, 5.
intercipitur
ab *inſequentibus*, 6.
& capitur.

CXLIII.

The Beſieging of a City. *Obſidium Urbis.*



A City
that is like to endure a Siege,
is firſt ſummoned
by a Trumpeter, 1.
and perſuaded to yield.

Which if it refuſeth to do,
it is aſſaulted by the Beſiegers,
and taken by Storm.

Either by climbing over the
walls with Scaling-ladders, 2.

Urbs
paſſura *Obſidionem*,
primum provocatur
per *Tubicinem*, 1.
& invitatur ad *Deditionem*.

Quod ſi abnuat facere,
oppugnatur ab obſidentibus,
& occupatur.

Vel muros per *Scalas*, 2.
tranſcendendo,

or breaking them down
with Battering-engins, 3.
or demolishing them
with great Guns, 4.
or breaking through the Gates
with a Petarr, 5.
or casting Granadoes, 6.
out of Mortar-pieces, 7.
into the City,
by Engineers, 8.
(who lye behind
Leagure-baskets. 9.)
or overthrowing it with Mines
by Pioneers, 10.

They that are besieged
defend themselves
from the Walls, 11.
with fire and Stones, &c.
or break out by force, 12.

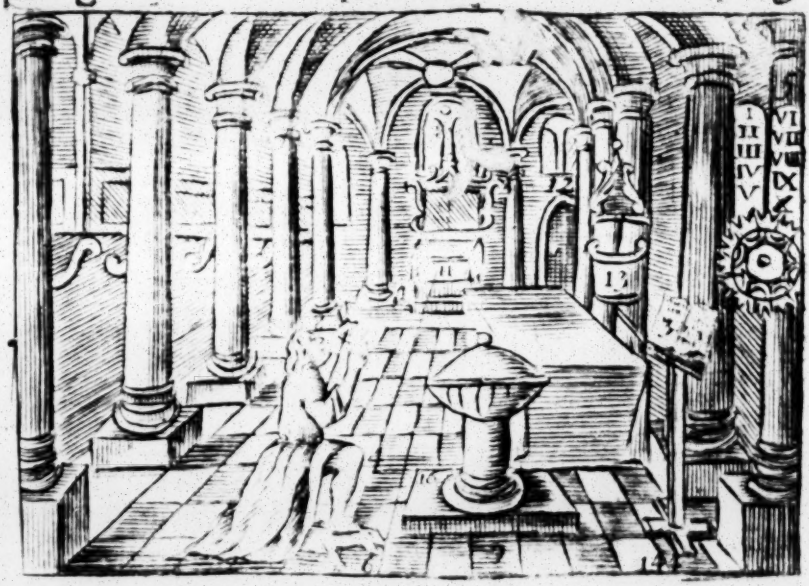
A City
that is taken by Storm
is plundered,
destroyed,
and sometimes laid even with
the ground.

aut diruendo
Arietibus, 3.
aut demoliendo
Tormentis, 4.
vel dirumpendo portas
Exostra, 5.
vel ejaculando *Globos Tormentarios* e *Mortariis* (*balistis*) 7.
in urbem
per *Balistarios*, 8.
(qui latitant post
Gerras, 9.)
vel subvertendo *Cuniculis*
per *Fossores*, 10.

Obsessi
defendunt se
de *Muris*, 11.
ignibus, lapidibus, *&c.*
aut *erumpunt*, 12.

Urbs
vi expugnata,
diripitur,
excidítur,
interdum equatur
solo.

Religion. CXLIV. Religio.



Godlineſs, 1.
the Queen of Vertues,
worſhippeth God, 4. *devoutly,*
the Knowledge of God
being drawn either from the
Book of Nature, 2.
(for the work commendeth
the Work-maſter)
or from the
Book of Scripture, 3.
ſhe meditateth upon
his Commandments contained
in the Decalogue, 5.
and treading reaſon under foot
that Barking Dog, 6.
ſhe giveth Faith, 7.
and aſſent
to the Word of God,
and calleth *upon him*, 8.
as a Helper in adverſity.
Divine Services

Pietas, 1.
Regina Virtutum,
colit Deum, 4. humiliter,
Notitiâ Dei,
hauſtâ vel ex
Libro Naturæ, 2.
(nam opus commendat
Artificem)
vel ex
Libro Scripturæ, 3.
recolit
mandata ejus comprehenſa
in *Decalogo*, 5.
& conculcans Rationem,
oblatrantem Canem, 6.
præbet *Fidem*, 7.
& aſſenſum
Verbo Dei,
eumque *invocat*, 8.
ut opitulatorem in adverſis.
Officia Divina

are done in the Church, 9.
in which are the Quire, 10.
with the Altar, 11
the Vestry, 12.
the Pulpit, 13.
Seats, 14.
Galleries, 15.
and a Font, 16.

All men perceive that there is a God, but all men do not rightly know God.

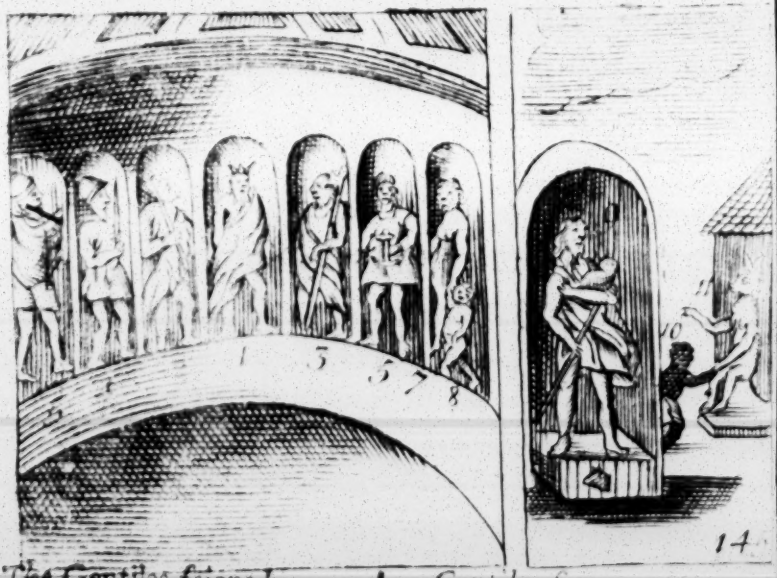
Hence are divers Religions, *whereof* IV. *are reckoned yet as the chief.*

fiunt in *Templo*, 9.
in quo est *Penetrale* (Adytum, 10.
cum *Altari*, 11.
Sacrarium, 12.
Suggestus, 13.
Subsellia, 14.
Ambones, 15.
& *Baptisterium*, 16.

Omnes homines sentiunt esse Deum, sed non omnes recte norunt Deum.

Hinc diversæ *Religiones* quarum IV. numerantur adhuc primariæ.

Gentilism. CXLV. *Gentilism*



The Gentiles *feigned to themselves near upon* XIIM. Deities.

The chief of them were Jupiter, 1. President, *and* petty-God *of* Heaven;

Gentiles finxerunt sibi prope XIIM. *Numina*.

Eorum præcipui erant *Jupiter*, 1. *Præses*, & *Deaster cœli*;

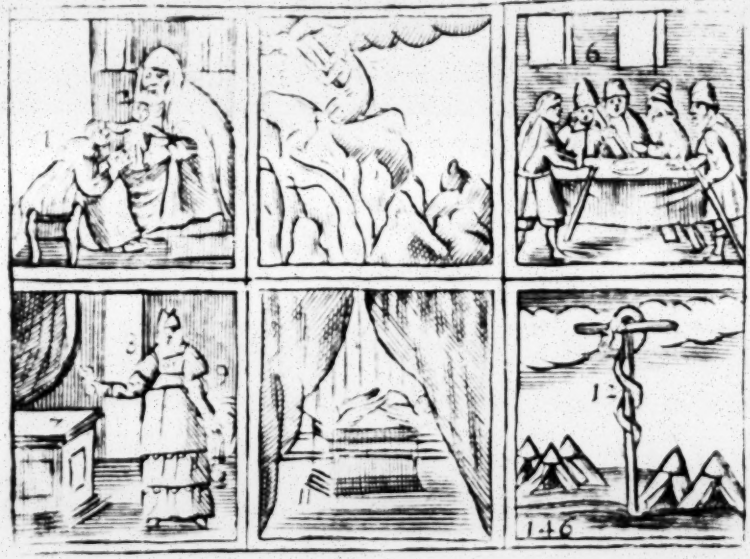
Neptun

Neptune, 2. *of the Sea*,
Pluto, 3. *of Hell*;
Mars, 4. *of War*;
Apollo, 5. *of Arts*;
Mercury, 6. *of Thieves*,
Merchants,
and Eloquence;
Vulcan (Muloiber)
of Fire and Smiths;
Æolus, *of Winds*;
and the most obscene of all the rest, Priapus.
They had also
Womanly Deities;
such as were Venus, 7.
the Goddess of Loves,
and Pleasures,
with her little son Cupid, 8.
Minerva (Pallas)
with the nine Muses *of* Arts;
Juno, *of Riches, and Weddings*; Vesta, *of Chastity*;
Ceres, *of Corn*;
Diana, *of Hunting*,
and Fortune;
and besides these Morbona,
and Febris *her self*.
The Egyptians,
instead of God
worshipped all sorts
of Beasts and Plants
and whatsoever they saw
first in the morning.
The Philistines *offered*
to Moloch, 9. *their Children*
to be burnt alive.
The Indians, 10. *even at this*
day, worship the Devil, 11.

Neptunus, 2. Maris,
Pluto 3. Inferni;
Mars, 4. Belli;
Apollo, 5. Artium;
Mercurius, 6. Furum,
Mercatorum,
& Eloquentiæ;
Vulcanus (*Muloiber*)
Ignis & Fabrorum;
Æolus Ventorum;
& obscœnissimus,
Priapus.
Habuerant etiam,
Muliebria Numina:
quam fuerunt *Venus*, 7.
Dea Amorum,
& Voluptatum,
cum filiolo *Cupidine*, 8.
Minerva (*Pallas*)
cum novem *Musis*, *Artium*;
Juno, Divitiarum & Nuptiarum; *Vesta*, Castitatis;
Ceres, Frumentorum;
Diana, Venationum;
& Fortuna;
quin & *Morbona*,
ac *Febris* ipsa.
Ægyptii,
pro Deo
colebant omne genus
Animalium & Plantarum,
& quicquid conspicabantur
primum mane.
Philistæi offerebant
Molocho, *Saturno*, 9. Infantes
cremandos vivos.
Indi, 10. etiamnum
venerantur *Cacodæmona*, 11.

Judaism.

Judaiſm. CXLVI. *Judaiſm*



Yet the true Worſhip
of the true God,
remained with the Patriarchs,
who lived before,
and after the Flood.

Amongſt theſe,
that Seed of the Woman,
the Meſſias *of the World,*
was promiſed to Abraham, 1.
the Founder of the Jews,
the Father of them that believe: and he
(being called away from the Gentiles) with his Poſterity,
being marked with the Sacrament of Circumciſion, 2.
made a peculiar people,
and Church *of God.*

Afterwards God
gave his Law,
written with his own Finger
in Tables of Stone, 5.
to this people

Verus tamen *Cultus*
veri *Dei,*
remanſit apud *Patriarchas,*
qui vixerunt ante,
& poſt Diluvium.

Inter hos,
Semen illud Mulieris,
Meſſias Mundi,
promiſſus eſt *Abrahamo,* 1.
Conditori *Judæorum,*
Patri credentium:
& ipſe
(avocatus a Gentilibus)
cum Poſteris,
notatus *Sacramento Circumciſionis,* 2.
conſtitutus ſingularis populus
& *Eccleſia* Dei.

Poſtea Deus
exhibuit *Legem* ſuam,
ſcriptam digito ſuo
in *Tabulis lapideis,* 5.
huic Populo

by Moſes, 3:
in Mount Sinai, 4.
Furthermore, he ordained
the eating the Paſchal-Lamb, 6.
and Sacrifices
to be offered upon an Altar, 7.
by Prieſts, 8.
and Incenſe, 9.
and commanded a Tabernacle, 10. *with the Ark of the Covenant*, 11. *to be made:*
and beſides,
a Brazen Serpent, 12.
to be ſet up againſt the biting of Serpents in the Wilderneſs.
All which things
were Types *of the* Meſſias *to come,*
whom the Jews *yet look for.*

per *Moſen*, 3.
in Monte *Sinai*, 4.
Porrò ordinavit
manducationem *Agni Paſchalis*, 6 & *Sacrificia*
offerendâ in *Altari*, 7.
per *Sacerdotes*, 8.
& *Suffitus*, 9.
& juſſit *Tabernaculum*, 10. cum Arca Fœderis, 11. fieri:
præterea,
æneum Serpentem, 12.
erigi contra morſum
Serpentum in deſerto.
Quæ omnia
Typi erant *Meſſiæ*
venturi,
quem *Judæi* adhuc expectant.

Chriſtianity. CXLVII. *Chriſtianiſmus.*

The only begotten eternal
n of God, 3.

Unigenitus æternus
Dei Filius, 3.

being

being promised to
our first Parents in Paradise,
at the last being
conceived by the Holy Ghost,
in the most Holy Womb
of the Virgin Mary, 1.
of the royal house of David,
and clad with humane flesh,
came into the World
at Bethlehem *of* Judæa,
in the extreme poverty
of a Stable, 2.
in the fullness of time,
in the year of the world
3970, *but pure from all sin,*
and the name of Jesus
was given him,
which signifieth a Saviour.
When he was sprinkled
with holy Baptism, 4.
(*the* Sacrament
of the new Covenant)
by John *his Forerunner,* 5.
in Jordan,
the most sacred Mystery
of the divine Trinity,
appeared by the Father's voice, 6.
(*whereby he testified*
that this was his Son)
and the Holy Ghost
in the shape of a Dove, 7.
coming down from Heaven.

From that time, being the 30th year of his age, unto the fourth year, he declared who he was, his words and works manifesting his Divinity, being neither owned, nor entertained by the Jews, *because of his voluntary poverty.*

promissus
Protoplastis in Paradiso,
tandem
conceptus per *Sanctum Spiritum*
in sanctissimo utero
Virginis Mariæ, 1.
de domo regiâ *Davidis,*
& indutus humanâ carne,
prodiit in mundum
Bethleh mæ Judæa,
in summâ paupertate
Stabuli, 2.
impleto tempore,
Anno Mundi 3970
sed mundus ab omni peccato
& nomen *Jesu*
impositum fuit ei,
quod significat *Salvatorem.*
Hic, cum imbueretur
sacro Baptismo, 4.
(*Sacramento*
novi Fœderis)
a *Johanne* præcursore suo,
Jordane, apparuit
sacratissimum *Mysterium*
Divinæ *Trinitatis,*
Patris voce, 6.
(quâ testabatur
hunc esse *Filium* suum)
& *Spiritu sancto*
in specie *Columbæ,* 7.
delabente cœlitus.

Ab eo tempore,
tricesimo anno ætatis suæ,
usque ad annum quartum,
declaravit quis esset, verbis
& operibus præ se ferentibus
Divinitatem, nec agnitus,
nec acceptus
a *Judæis,* ob voluntariam
paupertatem.

He was at last taken by these
(when he had first instituted
the Mystical Supper, 8.
of his Body and Blood
for a Seal
of the new Covenant,
and the remembrance of him self)
carried to the Judgment Seat
of Pilate,
Governour under Cæsar,
accused and condemned
as an innocent Lamb;
and being fastned upon a Cross, 9.
he dyed,
being sacrificed upon the Altar
for the sins of the World.
But when he had revived by
his Divine Power, he rose again
the third day
out of the Grave, 10.
and forty days after
being taken up
from Mount Olivet, 11.
to Heaven, 12.
and returning thither
whence he came,
he vanished as it were,
while the Apostles, 13.
gazed upon him,
to whom he sent
the Holy Spirit, 14.
from Heaven, *the tenth day after*
his Ascension,
and them,
being filled with his power)
to the World
to preach of him;
being henceforth to come again
to the last Judgment,
sitting in the mean time

Captus tandem ab his
quum prius instituisset
Cœnam Mysticam, 8.
Corporis & Sanguinis sui,
in Signum
novi Fœderis,
& sui recordationem)
raptus ad *Tribunal*
Pilati,
Præfecti *Cæsarei,*
accusatus & damnatus est
Agnus innocentissimus;
actusque in *Crucem*, 9.
mortem subiit,
immolatus in arâ
pro peccatis mundi,
Sed quum revixisset
divinâ suâ virtute, resurrexit
tertia die
e *Sepulchro*. 10.
& post dies XL.
sublatus
de *Monte Oliveti*, 11.
in *Cœlum*, 12.
& eo rediens
unde venerat,
quasi evanuit,
Apostolis, 13.
aspectantibus,
quibus misit
Spiritum Sanctum
de *Cœlo*, decima
die post *Ascensum*,
ipsos vero,
(hac virtute impletos)
in mundum
prædicaturos;
olim rediturus
ad *Judicium extremum*,
interea sedens

at the right hand
of the Father,
and interceding for us.
From his Chriſt
we are called Chriſtians,
and are ſaved in him alone.

ad *dextram*
Patris,
& intercedens pro nobis.
Ab hoc *Chriſto*
dicimur *Chriſtiani,*
inque eo ſolo ſalvamur.

Mahometiſm. CXLVIII. *Mahometiſmus.*

Mahomet, 1.
a warlike Man,
invented to himſelf
a new Religion,
mixed with Judaiſm,
Chriſtianity *and* Gentiliſm,
by the advice of a Jew, 2.
and an Arian Monk, 3.
named Sergius; *feigning,*
whilſt he had the Fit of the
Falling-Sickneſs,
that the Archangel Gabriel,
and the Holy Ghoſt,
talked with him,

Mahomet, 1.
Homo bellator,
excogitabat ſibi
novam Religionem,
mixtam ex *Judaiſmo,*
Chriſtianiſmo & *Gentiliſmo,*
conſilio *Judæi,* 2.
& *Monachi Ariani,* 3.
nomine *Sergii*; fingens,
dum laboraret *Epilepſia,*

Archangelum Gabrielem,
& *Spiritum Sanctum,*
ſecum colloqui

uſing

uſing a Pigeon, 4.
to fetch meat
out of his Ear.
His Followers
refrain themſelves
from Wine;
are circumciſed,
have many Wives:
build Chapels, 5.
from the Steeples *whereof,*
they are called to Holy Service
not by Bells,
but by a Prieſt, 6.
They waſh themſelves often, 7.
They deny the Holy Trinity:
They honour Chriſt,
not as the Son of God,
but as a great Prophet,
but leſs than Mahomet;
They call their Law,
the Alchoran.

adſuefaciens *Columbam,* 4.
petere Eſcam
ex aure ſua.
Aſſeclæ ejus
abſtinent ſe
à *Vino*;
circumciduntur,
ſunt *Polygami*:
exſtruunt *Sacella,* 5.
de quorum *Turriculis,*
convocantur ad ſacra
non a *Campanis,*
ſed a *Sacerdote,* 6.
ſæpius ſe abluunt, 7.
negant *SS. Trinitatem*:
Chriſtum honorant,
non ut *Dei Filium,*
ſed ut magnum *Prophetam,*
minorem tamen *Mahomete*;
Legem ſuum vocant
Alcoran.

Gods Providence. CXLIX. *Providentia Dei.*

are not to be attributed
to Fortune *or* Chance,
or the Influence of the Stars,
(Comets, 1.
indeed are wont to portend no good)
but to the provident
Eye of God, 2.
and to his governing hand, 3.
even our Sights,
or Overslights,
or even our Faults.
God *hath his* Ministers
and Angels, 4.
who accompany a Man, 5.
from his birth,
as Guardians,
against wicked Spirits,
or the Devil, 6.
who every minute
lyeth wait for him,
to tempt
and vex him.
Wo to the mad
Wizzards *and* Witches,
who give themselves to the Devil,
(*being inclosed in a* Circle, 7.
calling upon him
with Charms)
they dally with him,
and fall from God!
for they shall receive their reward with him.

non tribuendæ sunt
fortunæ aut *Casui,*
aut *influxui Siderum,*
(*Cometæ*, 1.
quidem solent nihil boni portendere)
sed provido
Dei Oculo, 2.
& ejusdem *Manui rectrici*, 3.
etiam nostræ *Prudentiæ,*
vel *Imprudentiæ,*
vel etiam *Noxæ.*
Deus habet *Ministros* suos,
Angelos, 4.
qui associant se *Homini*, 5.
a nativitate ejus,
ut *Custodes,*
contra malignos *Spiritus,*
seu *Diabolum*, 6.
qui minutatim
struit insidias ei,
ad tentandum
vel vexandum.
Væ dementibus
Magis & *Lamiis*
qui Cacodæmoni se dedunt,
(inclusi *Circulo*, 7.
cum advocantes
incantamentis)
cum eo colludunt
& à Deo deficiunt!
nam cum illo
mercedem accipient.

The last Judgment. CL. *Judicium extremum.*

For the last day
shall come
which shall raise up the Dead, 2.
with the sound of a Trumpet, 1.
and summon the Quick
with them
to the Judgment-seat
of Christ Jesus, 3.
(*appearing in the Clouds*)
to give an Account
of all things done.

When the Godly *and* Elect, 4.
shall enter into life eternal
into the place of Bliss,
and the new Hierusalem, 5.

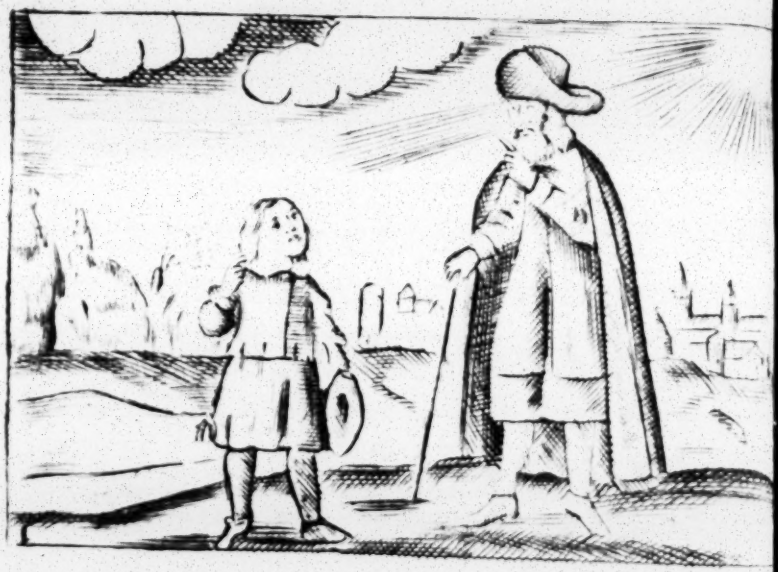
But the wicked
and the damned, 6.
shall be thrust into Hell, 8.
with the Devils, 7.
to be there tormented for ever.

Nam *dies novissima*
veniet,
quæ resuscitabit *Mortuos*, 2.
voce *Tubæ*, 1.
& ciebit *Vivos*
cum illis
ad *Tribunal*
Jesu Christi, 3.
(apparentis in Nubibus)
ad reddendam rationem
omnium actorum.

Ubi *pii* (*justi*) & *Electi*, 4.
introibunt in vitam æternam,
in locum Beatitudinis,
& novam *Hierosolymam*, 5.

Impii vero
& *damnati*, 6.
cum *Cacodæmonibus*, 7.
in *Gehennam*, 8. detrudentur,
ibi cruciandi æternum.

The Close. CLI. *Clausula.*



Thus thou hast seen in short all things
that can be shewed,
and hast learned
the chief Words
of the English *and* Latin
Tongue.
Go on now
and read other good Books *diligently,*
and thou shalt become
learned, wise, *and* godly.
Remember these things;
fear God, and call upon him,
that he may bestow upon thee
the Spirit of Wisdom.
Farewell.

Ita vidisti summatim
res omnes
quæ poterunt ostendi,
& didicisti
Voces primarias
Anglicæ & *Latinæ*
Linguæ.
Perge nunc
& lege diligenter alios bonos
Libros,
ut fias
doctus, sapiens, & *pius.*
Memento horum;
Deum time, & invoca eum,
ut largiatur tibi
Spiritum Sapientiæ.
Vale.

Cap	A.	Pag.
141	ACies & Prælium	178
6	Aer	10
46	Agricultura	58
33	Amphibia	40
43	Anima hominis	54
19	Animalia, & *primum* Aves	24
7	Aqua	12
13	Arbor	17
119	Arbor Conſanguinitatis	150
128	Ars Medica	163
91	Ars Scriptoria	112
99	Artes Sermonis	121
52	Aucupium	65
24	Aves Aquaticæ	30
22	Aves Campeſtres & Syl-veſtres	28
20	Aves Domeſticæ	25
23	Aves Rapaces	29
	B.	
74	BAlneum	91
95	Bibliopegus	117
94	Bibliopolium.	116
	C.	
41	CAnales & Oſſa	50
39	Caput & Manus	47
40	Caro & Viſcera	49
140	Caſtra	177
147	Chriſtianiſmus	187
4	Cœlum	7
53	Convivium	72
55	Coquinaria	68
135	Curſus Certamina	171
	D.	
44	DEformes & Monſtroſi	55
2	Deus	5
96	Domus	82
	E.	
106	ECliptes	131
83	Eques	102
76	Equile	94
109	Ethica	136
108	Europa	134
	F.	
68	FAber Ferrarius	85
63	Faber lignarius	79
64	Faber murarius	80
30	Feræ Beſtiæ	36
29	Feræ Pecudes	35
70	Figulus	87
15	Flores	20
113	Fortitudo	141
14	Fructus Arborum	18
17	Fruges	22
18	Frutices	23
	G.	
145	GEntiliſmus	184
102	Geometria	126
	H.	
36	HOmo	43
77	Horologia	95
45	Hortorum cultura	56
115	Humanitas	144
72	Hypocauſtum, *cum* Dormitorio	89
	I.	
5	IGnis	8
32	inſecta repentia	38
25	Inſecta volantia	31
100	Inſtrumenta Muſica	123
123	Interiora Urbis	156
	Invitatio	1
146	Judaiſmus	186
124	Judicium	157
150	Judicium extremum	193
28	Jumenta	34
116	Juſtitia	145

L.

[illegible] L[illegible] 15
[illegible] [illegible]onia 67
96 Liber 118
117 L[illegible] 147
61 L[illegible] 76
134 Ludus Aleæ 170
136 Ludi publici 172
133 Ludus Pilæ 169
130 Ludus Scenicus 106

M.

65 MAchinæ 81
148 Mahometismus 190
35 Marinæ Pisces & Conchæ 42
48 Mel[illegible] 61
38 Membra Hominis Externa 45
127 Mensuræ & Pondera 162
126 Mercatura 161
67 Metallifodina 84
11 Metalla 15
139 Miles 176
49 Molitura 62
3 Mundus 6
98 Museum 120

N.

17 NAtatus 107
90 Naufragium 111
88 Navis ctuaria 108
89 Navis oneraria 109
8 Nubes 12

O.

143 OBsidium Urbis 181
16 Olera 21
21 Oscines 27

P.

132 PAlæstra 168
50 Panificium 63
92 Papyrus 113
71 Partes Domus 88
114 Patientia 142
27 Pecora 33
47 Pecuaria 59
105 Phases Lunæ 130
101 Philosophia 125
28 Pictura 90
51 Piscatio 64
34 Pisces Fluviatiles 41
104 Planetarum Aspectus 129
131 Præstigiæ 167
149 Providentia Dei 191
110 Prudentia 13[illegible]
142 Pugna Navalis 18[illegible]
73 Putei 9[illegible]

Q.

26 QUadrupedia, & primum Domestica 32

R.

138 REgia Majestas 174
137 Regnum & Regio 173
144 Religio 183
81 Restio & Lorarius 99

S.

62 SArtor 77
97 Schola 119
69 Scriniarius & Tornator 86
111 Sedulitas 139
42 Sensus externi & interni 52
37 Septem Ætat. Hominis 44
129 Sepultura 165
31 Serpentes & Reptilia 37

118 So-

118 Societas Conjugalis 144
121 Societas Heriti 153
120 Societas parentalis 152
79 Specularia 97
103 Sphæra cœlestis 127
107 Sphæra terrestris 132
125 Supplicia Malefactorum 150
63 Sutor 78

T.

112 Temperantia 140
8 Terra 13
10 Terræ fœtus 14
60 Textura 75
75 Tonitrua 93
59 Tractatio Lini 74
86 Tumulus Aquarum 109
93 Typographia 114

V.

85 Vestura 105
84 Vehicula 103
53 Venatus 66
52 Vultur 65
50 Victor 63
56 Vindemia 70
122 Urbs 154

Z.

57 Zythopœia 71

An Index of the Titles.

Chap. A. Page

37 THE Seven Ages of Man 44
6 The Air 10
33 Amphibious Creatures 40
105 The Apparations of the Moon 130
141 The Army and the Fight 178
99 Arts belonging to Speech 121
104 The Aspects of the Planets 129

B.

74 THE Bath 91
75 The Barber's shop 93
28 Labouring Beasts 34
30 Wild Beasts 36
143 The Besieging of a City 181
19 Birds 24
22 Birds that live in the Fields and Woods 28
23 Ravenous Birds 29
21 Singing Birds 27
41 The Channels and Bones 50
96 A Book 118
95 The Book-binder 117
94 The Book-seller's Shop 116
69 The Box-maker 86
126 Boys Sports 172
50 Bread-baking 63
57 Brewing 71
129 A Burial 163
54 Butchery 67

103 The

C.

103 THE Celestial Sphere 127
140 The Camp 177
84 Carriages 103
85 Carrying to and fro 105
63 The Carpenter 79
27 Herd Cattle 33
29 Wild Cattle 35
41 The Channels and Bones 50
147 Christianity 187
123 A City 154
143 The Besieging of a City 181
123 The Inward parts of a City 156
The Close 194
8 The Clouds 12
119 The Tree of Consanguinity 150
55 Cookery 68
80 The Cooper 98
81 The Cord-wainer 99
17 Corn 22
32 Crawling Vermin 38
33 Creatures that live as well by water as by land 40
31 Creeping things 37

D.

44 DEformed and monstrous People 55
77 Dials 95
134 Dice-play 170
111 Diligence 139
45 The Dressing of Gardens 56

F.

9 THE Earth
106 The Eclipses 1
65 Engines
108 Europe 1

F.

58 A Feast
132 The Fencing-Sc 1
5 Fire
51 Fishing
34 River-fish and Pond
35 Sea-fish and Shell
40 The Flesh and Bo
15 Flowers
25 Flying Vermin
113 Fortitude 1
26 Four-footed Beasts a the House
52 Fowling
20 Tame Fowl
24 Water Fowl
10 The Fruits of the Ear
14 Fruits of Trees

G.

88 A Galley 1
145 Gentilism 1
102 Geometry 1
2 God
149 God's Providence 1
47 Grasing
49 Grinding

H.

39 THE Head and t Hands
16 Pot-herbs

27 He

27 Herd Cattle 33
4 Heaven 7
48 The making of Honey 61
83 The Horseman 102
66 A House 82
71 The parts of a House 88
115 Humanity 144
53 Hunting 66
46 Husbandry 58

I.

1 THE Invitation 1
105 Musical Instruments 123
146 Judaism 186
124 Judgment 157
150 The last Judgment 193
116 Justice 145

K.

137 THE Kingdom and Region 173

L.

28 Labouring Beasts 34
117 Liberality 147
19 Living Creatures 24
59 The dressing of Line 74
61 Linen Cloaths 76
79 Looking-glasses 97

M.

148 Mahometism 190
138 Kingly Majesty 174
36 Man 43
37 The Seven Ages of Man 44
38 The outward parts of a Man 45
64 The Mason 80
127 Measures and Weights 152
126 Merchandizing 161
9 A Merchants Ship 109
11 Metals 15
67 A Mine 84
105 The Affections of the Mind 137
109 Moral Philosophy 136
100 Musical Instruments 123

P.

92 Paper 113
16 Passage over waters 106
114 Patience 142
101 Philosophy 125
109 Moral Philosophy 136
128 Physick 163
78 The Picture 96
34 Pond fish 41
16 Pot herbs 21
70 The Potter 87
93 Printing 114
149 God's Providence 191
110 Prudence 137

R.

135 Races 171
23 Rapacious Birds 29
144 Religion 183
34 River fish 41
81 The Reaper 99
138 Regal Majesty 174

S.

97 A School 119
142 The Sea-fight 189
35 Sea fish and Shell fish 42
42 The outward and inward Senses 52
31 Serpents 37
90 Shipwrack 111

63	*The Shoe-maker*	78
18	*Shrubs*	23
21	*Singing birds*	27
121	*Sleights*	167
118	*The Society betwixt Man and Wife*	148
120	*The Society betwixt Parent and Children*	152
121	*The Society betwixt Master and Servant*	153
[illegible]	*The Soul of Man*	54
1[illegible]	*The Soldier*	176
6[illegible]	*The Black-Smith*	85
1[illegible]6	*Boys sports*	172
102	*The Celestial Sphere*	127
107	*The Terrestrial Sphere*	132
99	*Arts belonging to Speech*	121
76	*The Scable*	94
130	*A Stage play*	166
12	*Stones*	16
72	*The Stove with the Bedroom*	89
98	*The Study*	120
87	*Swimming*	[illegible]
	T.	
62	*THE Taylor*	[illegible]
182	*Temperance*	[illegible]
133	*Tennis play*	[illegible]
107	*The Terrestrial Sphere*	132
125	*The Torments of Malefactors*	159
82	*The Travellor*	10[illegible]
13	*A Tree*	[illegible]
69	*The Turner*	[illegible]
	U.	
25	*Flying Vermin*	[illegible]
32	*Crawling Vermin*	3[illegible]
56	*The Vintage*	72
	W.	
7	*THE Water*	[illegible]
60	*Weaving*	[illegible]
73	*Wells*	9[illegible]
29	*Wild Cattle*	35
30	*Wild Beasts*	3[illegible]
3	*The World*	[illegible]
91	*Writing*	11[illegible]

Trinuni Deo Gloria.

FINIS.

BRITISH MUSEUM 15 JUN 66